CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28479—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts
15-0 8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8
11-0 6-6		11-0 6-6
25-0 13-6	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0 13-
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-
37-6 19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-6 19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	10th July
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	24th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3227	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3308	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	21st "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
B.I. CLYDE	4136	600	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	18th "
				Saturday.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	2270	500	G. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	17th "
B.I. ROHILLA	3387	700		24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Massagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PENINSULAR	5015	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th July.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th "
ROHILLA	3387	700		13th Aug.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th "
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. PO	3,000	300	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 11th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bollen	3,300	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,800	500	24th July '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
June 24, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	W. Laird	3387	23rd July.

Passengers by the Marseilles Steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
This Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 3rd July, 1891.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.
A BRAND new English-made Cance LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.
A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.
Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlargod, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on 12th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,552 tons, on the 15th July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 9th July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "CLUB" TENNIS BALL.

THE "CLUB" TENNIS BALL is the outcome of many experiments which have been made for the purpose of obtaining a Ball that would better resist the action of the Indian climate than any of those in general use. Made by a special process of manufacture, the "Club" is offered as a *really splendid Tennis Ball*, guaranteed to retain its elasticity for a long period, and remaining unaffected by climatic influences.

Rs. 8 Per Dozen, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS,
BOM BAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLAUDIUS ASH, & SONS, LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS,
LONDON.

NOTICE.—TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

WE HAVE the pleasure to inform the DENTAL PROFESSION in India that we have made arrangements with

KEMP & CO., LD.,

7, ELP HINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

to represent us, and to hold a complete Stock of our Goods. They have now in Stock a CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF TEETH; DENTAL RUBBERS; INSTRUMENTS; STOPPINGS; and other Articles pertaining to the Dental Art. In making this arrangement to meet the daily increasing Requirements of our Customers in India, we rely upon their continued Support, and feel sure that KEMP & Co. will spare no effort to merit their Patronage.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CLAUDIUS ASH, AND SONS, LD.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE Compound Condensing Horizontal Engine of 350 indicated horse power.
High Pressure Cylinder 26" diameter.
Low Pressure Cylinder 46" diameter, 5 feet stroke, of W. and J. Galloway and Sons' make.

SPARE PARTS.

2 Piston Rods, viz :—One for High Pressure and one for Low Pressure Cylinder.
2 Motion Bars.

GEARING

Shafts, Bevel wheels, new and old, Valve box, Wall boxes, bearing brasses, &c., also one Stationary Steam Engine and underneath Multitubular boiler, 20 nominal Horse Power, of Messrs. Robey and Co's make.

BOILERS.

2 Double revitted Boilers 30' × 7' with welded flues steam pressure per square inch 80lbs. of Daniel Adamson's make.
1 do. do. do. do.
Steam Pressure 90lbs per square inch.
The above Engines and Boilers are in working order.

For Particulars apply to the MILL MANAGER, The JADOWJEE RAGHAUJEE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld., Foras Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA-CROP of the Forests for 1891-92. The ESTIMATED quantity for the Season is as follows :—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,600
Total	4,800
Khandis of 700 lbs. each.	

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,600
Central Division of Kanara	200
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	3,600
Khandis of 700 lbs. each.	

Tenders should be written in English, and contained in envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for Purchase of Hardas."
Tenders should reach the Undersigned by 5 p.m. of 15th July, 1891, at latest.
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 17th June 1891.

SCHULTZE POWDER.

SMOKELESS, IMPROVED, WATERPROOFED.

Under the Improved Process of Manufacture this Powder remains unaffected by the Monsoon.
"SCHULTZE"—Gunpowder has been used by the PRIZE WINNERS at all the Principal Meetings both in England and on the Continent during the last Nine Years.
CAUTION :—Schultze is the oldest, best known, and most reliable SMOKELESS POWDER, and the PUBLIC is cautioned against Inferior and Imitation Powders.
INTERNATIONAL MEETING AT MONACO, JANUARY, 1891.
With one exception, all the principal events of the above Meeting, including the GRAND PRIX de CASINO, value £800, and an object d'Art, the Blue Riband of the Meeting, 2nd and 4th PRIZES; the PRIX de MONTE CARLO, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Prizes; the PRIX d'OUVERTURE, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Prizes; the PRIX de CONSOLATION; PRIX de PRINCE de MONTE CARLO; and the PRIX ESTERHAZY were won by gentlemen using SCHULTZE POWDER.
ALSO THE HURLINGHAM AND THE GUN CLUB, SEASON 1890.
During the season "SCHULTZE" has won over £10,000, being almost double the amount won by all other Powders combined.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCOTCH ALE

(JEFFREY'S).

THIS is a genuine Beer of excellent quality, and guaranteed to keep well. Suitable for Mess or Canteen use.

Rs. 49.....per Hogshead.
Rs. 47.....per Hogshead for 5 Hogsheads.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS, SHIRTS.

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN.....Rs. 21.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN .....Rs. 18.
} CASH OR V.P.P.

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.

FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses register d free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.
For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
13, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings :—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx. Bloodstone, &c, in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS,
ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster' or in Combination
AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

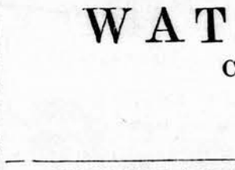
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,
1891,
HAS COMMENCED
JULY 1ST.

WATSON AND Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.



AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

"SALISBURYS."	Madras prices Rs. a.
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2 8
"IMPERIALS,"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ...per box	2 0
"MAYOS."	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100	3 8
"BEACONSFIELDS"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100. No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3 0
,, 2—4 ,, ... ,,	2 12
,, 3—3½ ,, (thin)... ,,	2 8
"LITTLE RANDOLPHS."	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100	2 0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.
OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 20th July, 1891, at 3 P.M., to be followed by the Adjourned Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting, to transact the business already notified to them on the 1st instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th July, 1891, to 20th July, 1891, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

K. R. KAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 8th July, 1891.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Rs 3 per share, equivalent to 6 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax, will be payable at No 1, Bell Lane, on and after FRIDAY, the 17th current, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P. M., to members whose names shall stand on the Register on the 9th idem, on production of their share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 15th current, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 8th July, 1891.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD DIVIDEND of Rs. (15) Fifteen per share for the year ending 31st December, 1890, is declared and made PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at the Office of the Company to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 30th June, 1891, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Agents.

No. 2, Dalal Lane, Bombay, July 4, 1891.

THOMSON'S AND TAYLOR'S
TAMARIND
COUGH BALSAM,

AN effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, etc. An excellent and safe preparation for children, being free from any dangerous or injurious Drugs.

Re. 1 Per Bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
TRIPLE ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR,
(RUBINIS FORMULA),

Recommended in cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa, and Cold in the Head.

Re. 1 Per Bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
35, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Opposite the Clock Tower.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of HAJI JUSAB PIRBHAI, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, formerly carrying on business as a merchant with one HAJI ABDUL LATIF BALADINA under the name and style of BALADINA and COMPANY, and recently carrying on business in his own name; an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of the Bank of Bengal the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the declaration of Mr. WALTON DAVID McKERVAN, was filed in this Honourable Court on the sixth day of July instant; and whereas the said Haji Jusab Pirbhai has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-One. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this Eighth Day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, This 8th Day of July, 1891.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEA CONCERN
KANGRA VALLEY.

A FRESH BATCH of the famous "Chahpore" Brand of High Class TEAS just received, as follows:—

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	2 per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	„ 0 14	„
PEKOE	„ 0 13	„
BROKEN PEKOE	„ 0 12	„
BROKEN TEA	„ 0 10	„

The Teas are put up in 1 lb. packets, each packet bearing the Proprietor's name and guaranteed pure. Special Terms for Large Orders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED
FROM
The Tottenham Lager Beer
Brewery
TOTTENHAM CHAMPAGNE
PILSENER BEER.
Per Case of 4 Doz. Quarts, Rs. 19.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
HENSHAW'S BUILDING,
Custom House Road.

SUB-AGENTS:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,650	0 0
„ 1835	£988,158	0 0
„ 1836	£985,039	0 0
„ 1889	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,360,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NOTICES.

MR. N. S GLAZEBROOK has THIS DAY been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm.

LYON & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1891

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business, viz.:—

To appoint new Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Company and to fix the terms of their appointment and remuneration.

And Notice is hereby also given that, in the event of the Shareholders deciding that the remuneration of the Agents should be based upon the principle of which, as you are aware, the Directors have already disapproved, the Directors will resign office, and another Meeting will be held at the same place and at 5 o'clock the same afternoon to transact the following further business, viz.:—

To elect Directors of the Company.

By order of the Board,

G. REIFFERSCHEID,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 27th June 1891.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth Day of July, 1891, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church Lane, for the purpose of considering and, if approved, of passing as special Resolutions the following Resolutions:—

I.—That Messrs. Volkart Brothers be and they are hereby appointed Managers of the Company, as from the 1st day of July, 1891, (at the remuneration and upon the terms mentioned in clauses 88 and 89 of the Articles of Association of the Company) in the place of Messrs. Booth and Co., who are desirous of relinquishing said office.

II.—That an extra allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem be made for the Manager of the Presses at Khangaum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

BOOTH & CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES,

"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned:—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs. 180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	„ 220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	„ 390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	„ 400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	„ 410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	„ 420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 51.

AGENTS:—

Hummum Street, Fort. ROGERS & Co.

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NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY;
KING, HAMILTON & CO., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & Co.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP	£ 250,000
RESERVED FUND	£ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

May 16, 1891.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP.....£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.

LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.,
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1891.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD,
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST,
MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED,

Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/ each (Englishmoney) the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co. MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL
ESTABD. LIFE 1834.
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

Prospectus furnished on Application.

ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.

52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE
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IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	80,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200	200	10	260
		150	150	7½	182½x
BackBayBaths	200	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	100
Bapty Bros	16,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,00	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,575
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33¾	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	910
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	Nil	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	182½
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	90
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	328
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	93x⁰,
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	420
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	95
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	925
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	10	92
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ah sedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	4	91
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	60
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	25	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	800	500	500	20	435
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1020
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625
Coorla Mills	980	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	495
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	495
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	805
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	65
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	780
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	260
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	610
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	15	230
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	555
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	575
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	197
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,00	100	2000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	440
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	50	50	pr. c	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,310
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,675
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,00	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	685
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	407½
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,380
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	510
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	10 no.n
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil.	345
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	475
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	660
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,150
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,00
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	115
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	55
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	—	Rs. 30	900
French	515	3,500	3,500	90	525
Garvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	30	410xd
Hengel Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	145
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	43
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	570
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	1	10	72½
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	207½
New Indian	2,000	500	500	45	670
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	105
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	335
Sassoon	500	500	500	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500		50
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,20
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	410
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	240
	—	,000		Rs 80	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,10
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	42

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-2
China Leaf	»	21-14 nom.
Bar Gold, New	»	21-6 »
Do. Old	»	21-8 »
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	»	21-14
English Sovereigns	»	13-13
Do. Dragons	»	13-11
Bar Silver 17 Bottennes	»	107-8
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	»	107-9
Spree Silver	»	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Canning Club Ball, Town Hall.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Lawada arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Hispania (s), for Marseilles ; Tasso (s), Karachi ; Kilwa (s), Persian Gulf ; and Ravenshoe (s), Dunkirk.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a scratch match this (Thursday) evening on the Cooperage, at 5-30. Teams to be chosen from the Colaba Gymkhana and the Young Men's Christian Association Football Club.

"OPIUM; ITS ABUSE AND ABUSE."—We are requested to state that addresses on this subject will be delivered in the Grant Road Branch, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, at 8 o'clock this evening (Thursday), by Messrs. Gladwin, Proutch and Horne. All are cordially invited. The subject will be illustrated.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—In the report of a case which came up at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday, John Rozario, the complainant, and P. Marshall D'Souza, the defendant, were stated to be both employees of the firm of Messrs. W. and G. Graham and Co. The complainant wrote to us yesterday, wishing it to be pointed out that they are not fellow-clerks working for the same firm, the defendant being employed in a different office altogether.

A NEW FIRM IN CALCUTTA.—Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, the well-known Jewish house in Bombay, have decided to open a branch firm in Calcutta ; and with this view Mr. R. H. S. Isaacs, of this city, left Bombay for Calcutta by the mail-train of Tuesday night. A pleasing demonstration of good feeling was manifested towards him at the Victoria Terminus by his numerous friends and relations, who gathered in strong force to bid him farewell and to wish a prosperous career to the new house in Calcutta.

DROWNED IN A POND.—Yesterday morning Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu girl named Saloo, aged 7 years. On Tuesday morning the mother went to her work, leaving the deceased in charge of the house. When she returned she found her daughter missing. A search was made, when the deceased was recovered from a pond at a short distance from her house. Life was then extinct. The deceased was in the habit of going to the pond to wash herself. The steps of the pond are slippery and muddy. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY-HOLE.—An inquiry was held yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, into the circumstances regarding the deaths of two Hindu lads, named Chickoo Vittoo, aged 9 years, and Hurry Ramjee, aged 12 years. Both the deceased were friends and lived at Naygaum. On Tuesday morning the deceased went out to play, but as they did not return home in the evening the parents of the deceased went in search of them, but as they failed to find the lads, they reported the matter to the police. A malee, named Deojee Sumbajee, went to the quarry at Seevri yesterday morning, when he saw the bodies of the lads floating in the water. He brought the police, who took out the bodies. Life was then extinct. The jury returned an open verdict.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu woman named Mohna, aged 30 years. The deceased resided with Krishna, a labourer, at Khetwadi The deceased and Krishna often quarrelled about money. On Tuesday morning a quarrel having arisen between the deceased and Krishna, she bought opium from the bazaar and swallowed it. When Krishna returned home in the evening, he found the deceased lying in her room, which was fastened from inside, in an unconscious state. She was immediately taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Dariasayar Khoodabux before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a coat from the shop of Kaliali Booda, a baker living at Chindi Bazar. On Monday morning the accused went to the complainant's shop to buy bread, pretending [illegible] of the stole a coat which was hanging on a nail and walked off. He then sold the coat to a Mahomedan for two annas. The police, being informed of the theft, made inqiries and traced the coat to the Mahomedan, who pointed out the accused as the man who sold him the coat. The accused in defence stated that he found the coat on the road, near the complainant's shop. His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo eight days' imprisonment with hard labour.

MARRIAGE A FAILURE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bai Mehrbai appeared and charged her husband, Dorabjee Nowrojee Patel, with refusing her maintenance. Mr. DeSouza prosecuted and Mr. D. D. Davur defended. The latter pointed out to the Court that there was no necessity for providing Mehrbai with a monthly allowance as maintenance, since it was her duty as a married woman to cohabit with her husband. But, should the complainant be ill advised in the persistency of her action against her husband, it would be incumbent upon his client to institute proceedings in the Parsee Matrimonial Court with a view to obtaining an injunction compelling her to live with him. The Magistrate remarked that, as far as he could see from the proceedings before him, the fault lay with neither party represented in court, but entirely with another agent who was now absent. Mr. Davur thereupon pointed out that the mere fact of a third agency existing in a family dispute did not constitute the presumption that he or she was at the bottom of a dissension between a husband and wife. His worship said he was aware of that, but in his case the complainant had distinctly laid stress upon the fact that the third party was the person from whose molestation she suffered. The question, therefore, at issue was whether it was possible for the complainant to live in the same house peaceably. Mr. Davur wished to have this alleged molestation fully established by the prosecution, adding that the accused married his wife after considerable expenditure, not with the object of living in separation from her, but to live happily together as man and wife. However, if the woman determined pressing her application for alimony, the course his client would follow under the circumstances would be to seek protection in the Parsee Matrimonial Court. Mr. Richardson pointed out to Mr. Davur the advisability of endeavouring to settle the matter amicably between the parties. The learned counsel replied he had used every endeavour in that direction, but without success in consequence of the perverseness of the complainant, who evidently did not like to cohabit with her husband. Mr. Davur argued that unless the husband declined to maintain his wife, or the continued molestation complained of was proved against him, no injunction for alimony could be made as petitioned for by the complainant. Mr. Richardson, wishing to know the motives why the accused should not live with his wife apart from other members of the family, was informed that this would very likely revolutionize the whole of the Indian social system, and added that the principle which was held good in England was not applicable to the conditions of the Indian society, where sons were very frequently dependent on their parents for their livelihood. In the present instance, the complainant sought to have her widowed mother-in-law abandoned by her own son, the accused, for the simple reason that she was unable to live on friendly terms with the old lady. Mr. De Souza, on behalf of his client, submitted that the settlement of cases like the present was preferable out of court. Notwithstanding Mr. Davur's arguments, Mr. De Souza thought there were circumstances at times actually compelling a lady to seek the protection of a court of law. On Mr. De Souza undertaking to effect an amicable settlement between the dissentients, with the concurrence of Mr. Davur, the Magistrate adjourned the case.

A PARIS correspondent writes :—Mosquitoes are, I venture to say, for the first time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, a plague of many parts of Paris. The dampness of the spring is said to be the reason why they nightly buzz, bite, and leave faces and hands covered with hard red blotches. But I believe the true cause is the wholesale destruction of Seine fish when the ice floes in that river were being dynamited last winter. I never suffered so much in warm weather in any part of the South of France from mosquitoes as I have done this week. If one sits by a lamp near an open window along many of the Boulevards a swarm of them assails one. The mosquito bednet not being used in Paris, one lies down at night unprotected, and is liable to rise in the morning with a disfigured face in a state of painful itchiness.

DISPUTED MONEY TRANSACTION.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Small Causes Court, this case came up before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, for judgment. Mr. Pestanjee Cowasjee, of the firm of Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim, and Koyajee, appeared for the plaintiff, Tyebjee Allibhoy ; while Mr. Cawasjee Shetna, pleader, appeared for the defendant, Kareembhoy Mamoojee.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said : The plaintiff, abandoning the excess of Rs. 1,100, sues to recover Rs. 2,000 out of the value of certain money and baggage entrusted by him to the defendant, and not returned by the latter. It appears from the plaintiff's own statement that on 14th April, 1890, he stole Rs. 200 from his father, on the 15th April he drew Rs. 1,600 standing to the credit of an account in his own name with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and on the 16th April he stole Rs. 1,900 more from his father. It further appeared from the plaintiff's own statement that the Rs. 200 stolen on 14th April were expended in the purchase of the baggage, the value of which forms a part of his claim in the present suit. His story is that the Rs. 1,900 stolen from his father, and the Rs. 1,600 belonging to himself, were packed in his baggage, and that on the night of 16th April he and his younger uncle left Bombay in company with the defendant for a tour in Upper India ; that while they were at Joypore, the defendant abstracted a Rs. 1,000 note out of the money in one of the trunks, and on being taxed with having done so by the plaintiff, admitted having sent it to his own father in Bombay, but promised to repay it on their return ; that on their way to Kurrachee from Lahore they were pursued by the plaintiff's father, who overtook them at Ravine and brought the plaintiff and his uncle back to Bombay ; but that the baggage containing the balance of the money being booked through to Kurrachee was taken on there by the defendant, who afterwards brought it back to Bombay, but failed to return it to the plaintiff. Now on this statement I think it is clear the plaintiff cannot maintain an action either in respect of the stolen Rs. 1,900 or of the baggage purchased with the stolen Rs. 200. In regard to his own Rs. 1,600, he is entitled to maintain an action. But as to this, he comes into court a self-convicted thief on his own confession, which fact, taken in connection with his very disingenuous demeanour in the witness-box, would naturally make one unwilling to accept any statement of his, not admitted by the defendant, unless materially corroborated by some independent circumstance or more reliable testimony. As regards Rs. 600 of that Rs. 1,600, there is no such corroboration. I have nothing but the plaintiff's word for it that this money was in the baggage at the time it was taken charge of by the defendant, and against it are the two facts admitted by the plaintiff, that while he was in the company of the defendant they spent about Rs. 1,200 in making purchases and travelling expenses ; and that after the defendant's return to Bombay, the plaintiff passed him a clean receipt in full for all the property and money left in his charge when they parted company at Ravine. Into the vexed question as to the validity of this receipt, I do not think it is necessary for me to enter, because, in so far as it may be taken to relate to what the plaintiff stole from his father, I have held that the plaintiff is not entitled to sue ; and in so far as it may be taken to relate to the plaintiff's own property, there is only his uncorroborated word for it that there was any in the baggage of which the defendant had charge. As regards Rs. 1,000, the case is different. The defendant cannot rely on the receipt, as that admittedly relates only to the property left in his charge when he parted company with the plaintiff at Ravine, while the Rs. 1,000 note is alleged to have been taken by him some days before at Jeypore. This allegation, of course, the defendant denies ; but as I have been led into remarking on the plaintiff's demeanour in the witness-box I may as well add, that, bad as it was, it was no worse than the defendant's. All that I can do, therefore, is to compare their two conflicting stories, and choose between them by the light of admitted facts and independent reliable evidence. Now the plaintiff's statement that it was his Rs. 1,000 note that was sent by the defendant from Jeypore to his father in Bombay is materially corroborated by the evidence of witnesses from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Post Office, and the Currency Office. The first of these shows that among the notes handed to the plaintiff in payment of his cheque for Rs. 1,600 on the 15th April, 1890, was one note for Rs. 1,000, No. S-58 57,053. The second shows that a registered letter despatched from Jeypore to the address of the defendant's father on 23rd April, 1890, was received in Bombay and delivered to the addresses on 25th April, 1890. The third shows that the currency note for Rs. 1,000, No. S-58 57,053 was cancelled on 26th April, [illegible] of the amount in cash to Mahomedbhai Adamjee, which is admittedly the name of the brother of the defendant's father. It further appears from a letter written to the defendant at Delhi by his father in Bombay on 30th April 1890, that out of a sum of Rs. 1,000 acknowledged to have been received by registered post from Jeypore Rs. 100 had been given to Ismailji, to do which it would have been necessary to change the note received, whether it were one for Rs.1,000 as the plaintiff says,or two for Rs. 500 each as the defendant says. It is also a significant fact that the defendant's father does not produce the registered letter from his son giving cover to the Rs. 1000 sent from Jeypore, from which it might have been possible to gather the denomination, of the note or notes sent. The defendant's story, on the contrary, is contradicted rather than corroborated by all the evidence he adduces in support of it. Confronted by the records of the Post Office, and his own father's letter acknowledging receipt of the Rs. 1000, sent from Jeypore, which by some fortunate chance fell into the hands of the plaintiff, he is obliged to admit the remittance of that sum, and to account both for the fact and the means of making it. His story is that he left Bombay with the plaintiff on 16th April in accordance with an arrangement made 4 or 5 days previously, for the purpose of trading in Upper India, and to this end he took with him Rs. 1,300 given to him by his father, who had borrowed Rs. 1,000 of that sum from his brother-in-law Ismailji, who, in his turn, had borrowed it from his Marwarree partner, but when they got to Joypore the plaintiff changed his mind about trading, so he returned the Rs. 1,000 to his father from that place in two notes of Rs. 500 each. Now the defendant's father could not have borrowed the money from Ismailji before he himself knew it would be wanted, which, according to the defendant, would at the earliest have been on 11th April. But the Marwari's books show that this was the date of his loan to Ismailji at 9 per cent. per annum interest, while Ismailji says that the defendant's father applied to him for the loan five days before he got it from the Marwari, that is, five days before the defendant's father himself knew it would be wanted. Then Ismailji says that the defendant's father repaid him the Rs. 1,000 in two notes of Rs. 500 each eight days before the defendant's return from Kurrachee, which the defendant says was on the date of the receipt passed to him by the plaintiff, viz., 11th May, 1890. So that Ismailji must have been repaid on 3rd May, and consequently no interest could be charged by him after that date. But the Marwari's books show that no payment was made to him by Ismailji in respect of the date for which he was being charged interest at 9 per cent. per annum till 30th July, 1890, and then it was only Rs. 150, after which three more payments were made to him of Rs. 500, 200, and 100, on 1st, 3rd, and 20th August. So that Ismailji, according to his account, not only promised the loan to the defendant's father before it was possible for them to know it would be wanted, but remained chargeable with interest on the money he had only obtained as an accommodation to the defendant's father long after he had ceased to be able to charge any in his turn, and had the means of satisfying the principal. Not only so, but the defendant's father in his letter to the defendant of 30th April, 1890, expressly states of the Rs. 1,000 received from the defendant at Jeypore, only Rs. 100 were given to Ismailji, and the balance was in safe keeping. I think these facts are sufficient entirely to discredit the defendant's account of the remittance from Jeypore, and as that is the only alternative offered to the plaintiff's account, I must accept the latter as the true version, corroborated as it is in the manner I have pointed out by independent and reliable evidence. It is true that the defendant's father's brother denied that he was the Mahomedbhai Adamji, who cashed the note for Rs. 1,000. But that denial was made at a time and under circumstances, such that I can attach no weight whatever to it, in the face of what appears to me the overwhelming probability that he was. I hold therefore, that the Rs. 1,000 sent by the defendant from Jeypore to his father in Bombay is satisfactorily identified with the Rs. 1,000 note paid to the plaintiff by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on his cheque for Rs. 1,600. Verdict for Rs. 1,000 and cost Rs. 135 professional costs certified. Defendant to pay the costs of the commission to Sholapore.

SOME further questions are to be put to the Government with regard to military regulations against gambling. Mr. Cobb, on an early day, will ask the Secretary of State for War what measures the Commander-in-Chief intends to take for enforcing these regulations on all officers of the army.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. 1s bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MILITARY NEWS.

ROYAL ARTILLERY and Royal Engineer officers who have been selected or who have elected for continuous service in India will be admitted to the benefits of the Indian Military Service Family Pensions on the following conditions :—

Every such officer on his electing for continuous service may become a subscriber on payment of the following sums according to his rank at the time of election. These payments will be in addition to the prescribed ordinary donations at full rates and subscriptions laid down :—

	£
Lieutenants	80
Captains	97
Majors	113
Lieutenant-Colonels	158

These extra donations will be payable at the official rate of exchange on force on the date the payments become due, and they may be paid in one sum or in twelve equal monthly instalments. If payment be made by instalments, interest on the unpaid portion will be levied at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. The balance of any contribution due at an officer's death will be recovered rateably, without interest, from the pensions of his widow and orphans, if India in twelve monthly instalments, in England in four quarterly instalments.

Officers of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers selected or electing for continuous service in India in future will be called upon by the military account department to say whether they desire to join the Indian Military Service Family Pensions. In the event of their joining, their subscriptions and donations will be due from the date on which they became continuous-service officers.

The Government of India have ruled that when an officer is ordered from one station to relieve an officer of the same battalion on duty at another station on the occasion of the latter being granted privilege leave, he is not entitled to travelling expenses, as he cannot be considered as coming under the rules for the grant of travelling expenses, privilege leave being only granted on the understanding that the State is put to no extra expense.

Lieutenant B. Upperton, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been appointed a provisional Aide-de-Camp to Major-General R. B. H. Blundell, Commanding the Poona District.

Major W. Hilliard, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, the popular Commandant of the Colaba Depot, officiates for two months in the Adjutant-General's Department during the absence of Colonel Curtis to England.

It is reported that Lieutenant-Colonel R. Wace, Deputy Director-General of Ordnance in India, proceeds home immediately for the selection of machinery for the making of the new ammunition, and that he will return to India about the beginning of September.

THE ARABS AT TUTICORIN.

THE poor Arabs who flocked to the Tuticorin Pearl Fishery had to put up with great hardships. In April eight of them were proceeding by land from Tuticorin to Calicut, where they were in hopes of finding some Arab buggalows to take them home, when they were waylaid and so severely beaten by about a hundred natives in the Coimbatore District, that three of them were killed outright, and five taken severely wounded to hospital for treatment. Thirty Hindus, of whom one was a Brahmin Village Magistrate, were tried at the Coimbatore Sessions last week for the offence. Eighteen were convicted by the Sessions Judge, Mr. L. A. Campbell, of whom six, including the Brahmin Village Magistrate, were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and twelve to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ADDITIONS TO THE CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

OF six steamers to be added to the Clan Line four have already been launched, namely—"Clan Mackinnon," "Clan Macintyre," "Clan Macleod," "Clan Macneil." The names of the two other vessels are the "Clan Macnab" and "Clan Macarthur." The "Clan Mackinon" has a tonnage of 2,450 tons, 295 ft. long, by 39 ft. by 24½ feet. The engines are triple expansion, having cylinders of 23 inches, 37 inches, and 62 inches diameter by 42 inches stroke, with boilers working at 160 lbs. pressure. The "Clan Macintyre," in addition throughout, built to Class 100 A1 Lloyd's, and her dimensions are length 312 ft., breath 39 ft., depth 24 ft. 8 in. The engines are triple expansion, three crank, the cylinders being 23 inches, 37 inches, and 62 inches with 42 inches stroke, supplied with high pressure steam by two large boilers. The "Clan Macneil" is of the following dimensions—length between perpendiculars 312 ft., breadth 39 ft., depth of hold 23 ft. 6in. to carry about 3,500 tons. Her engines are triple expansion, the cylinders being 23 inches, 37 inches, 62 inches by 42 inches stroke. The "Clan Maceod" classes 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, and measures—length 312 ft., breadth 39 ft., and depth 24 ft. 8 in. As in the case of the other steamers the engines are triple expansion and the cylinder of much the same measurement. The vessels are fitted up with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as cold climates.

RAINFALL ON THE B., B., AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following is the total return of rainfall on 6th July, 1891 :—

	In. ct.		In. ct.
Bandora	25 93	Broach	5 15
Panjoo	25 38	Baroda	1 78
Vaiturana	14 49	Mehmadabad	0 57
Palghur	13 50	Ahmedabad	1 52
Gholwad	11 31	Viramgam	0 59
Daman	6 70	Wadhwan	1 57
Bulsar	9 55	Dabhoe	3 3
Nausari	5 57	Sevalia	3 35
Surat	7 39	Godhra	0 97
Kim	6 33	Kharaghora	0 42

ON THE B.-G., J. AND P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the total return of rainfall on 4th July, 1891 :—

	In. ct.		In. ct.
Ghadeshi	1 46	Jetalsar	7 85
Songad	0 48	Upleta	0 0
Dhola	1 54	Wanajalia	0 6
Chuda	0 78	Porbandar	0 0
Chital	0 79	Junagad	9 71
Jetpur	0 0	Veraval	3 71

THE German Government, following the example of England and France, has ordered a gunboat to proceed to the shores of the Chinese district which was the scene of the recent outrages on foreigners, in order to defend German trade interests and the German missions there.

THE *Referee* observes :—So Mrs. Grimwood has been decorated with the Royal Red Cross, which is certainly not more, but a good deal less, than she deserved for her services in the trying circumstances of the attack upon the Residency at Manipur. Some higher honour than that reserved for ladies who distinguish themselves in nursing the wounded should be hers, for the heroine of Manipur did more than that. The story of Mrs. Grimwood is a welcome addition to the examples of woman's valour—for we are all a little tired of Boadicea and Joan of Arc and the Maid of Saragossa—and it goes to show how largely difference of training is accountable for sexual characteristics. To us, as to the Romans of old, manliness is but another word for courage. Yet the man's heart is in the woman and will beat the battle march as fearlessly as Cæsar's when need arises. The Victoria Cross was never intended for the sex to which Mrs. Grimwood belongs, and I don't believe in women as soldiers ; indeed, the stauchest champions of the principle of equality of the sexes do not yet propose to throw open the Army to ladies, though there are many instances in history of women going for soldiers. Yet to have conferred the Victoria Cross upon Mrs. Grimwood would have been a truer recognition of the claims of womanhood than all the Female Franchise Bills ever contemplated. It is true that there was no thought of the possible claims by women to the Victoria Cross when it was instituted, but it seems inconsistent now to withhold it from a brave lady who has exhibited, under exceptional and unforeseen conditions, exactly those qualities which it was designed to reward. If her husband had lived to persue his career, Mrs. Grimwood would have shared with him the honours and emoluments which must have been his, but he died in the service of his country, and if the Red Cross is all a grateful country has to offer the widow who has lost and suffered so much, then the high officials who manage these things have but a shabby way of interpreting the feeling of the country. For her bravery under fire Mrs. Grimwood deserved the Victoria Cross, if ever a man did. And I cannot for the life of me see why a woman should not be allowed to wear the cross that bears a woman's name.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, has declared a dividend for the half-year ended 30th June, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

GOLCONDA VENCATASONTA BHUPATI, the leader of the recent rising in Vizagapatam, is reported to be dead. He was a son of China Bhupati, the leader of rebellions in the Vizagapatam hills in 1845-1848 and 1857-58. A dangerous character is thus removed.

IN connection with the second Miranzai Expedition, it is noted that extraordinary success was achieved by the surgeons in the treatment of the wounded. Of the 76 officers and soldiers hit, all recovered, with the exception of three men. Considering the trying climate and the hardships which the troops had to go through ; this record is one of which Dr. Harvey and the medical officers associated with him may well be proud.

THE last Singapore mail brings the news of the death of Miss Amelia Stanley (Milly Hodge), who died in Java of cholera. Miss Stanley was well known in Australia, and had many friends in India. She was in Madras about a year ago with Stanley's Opera Company, and during her stay here she made many friends. Her death will be a great loss to Mr. Stanley.

THE two young officers of the Hyderabad Contingent who were injured by Arabs some few weeks ago, are quite well again now, though Mr. Brewster's wound was a severe one and did not heal for some weeks. Great regret has been expressed over the whole affair, writes the *Madras Times*, as in the Native States any contretemps of the kind always causes bitterness between the two classes, which is better avoided.

THE European d

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—N t exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES !!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face Keyless from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50 respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

CHEAPEST GROUND COFFEE.—Just received from BUDAPEST. Per lb. tin annas 14 only. Best Glycerine Soap in Bars, Annas 10 each.—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, Competent PHOTO PRINTERS. Salary according to Merit. Apply personally to "C," care of the Ripon Printing Press.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 9th Instant, at 3 p.m.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!—JINJURAH or GUZERAT HAY, at Rs. 23 per 1,000 lbs. Phool or Konkan Hay, at Rs. 15 per 1,000 lbs. Ten per cent. discount allowed to regular Customers. Apply to the MANAGER, Hay Pressing and Supply Company, Ld., at No. 5, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

CRICKET.—By Appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR of Bombay. The largest and the cheapest Depot in India—R. R. PARAKH and Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

REAL ALUMINIUM and CANADIAN GOLD CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Tassels and without Tassels, Rs. 3 to Rs. 10. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound. Native Designs and Shapes. Suitable for Presents. Very Moderate Prices.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

BAY WALER FOR SALE. Goes in Saddle or Harness, Rs. 350. "G. H.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, Single 1" at 1", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

MRS. M. CREAGH, Diplomaed Mid-wife and Ladies' Monthly Nurse, having returned from England, is OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS.—No. 1, Foras Road, near Grant Road Station.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

GENTLEMEN are especially requested to inspect our new stock of TOILET REQUISITES, Wigs, and high class Perfumery. Moderate Prices.—V. FUCILE & Co.

AN OVERDRAFT on the Bank of Life, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, bilious ness, sick headache, &c., use FERNANDES and Co.'s Effervessing Saline. It is pleasant, cooling, refreshing, and invigorating—30, Meadow Street, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.—Send your orders to S. L. NORMAN & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay. Lists on application.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 ; postage, Anna 1.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Meadow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

BELLA ROSA MIXTURE TEA with Flower Tips, strong in Colour and Beautiful flavour of Rose, can be had for Re. 1-8 a lb. from D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant, and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum ; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
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ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
E. NORTON,
269½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.
Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
NEW ISSUE OF
GENERAL PRICE LIST
FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.
The STORES are open to the Public, but advantages are allowed to Members, which can be ascertained on application.
MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION :—
Annual Rs. 2. Life Rs. 10.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HAVING an experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25 Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 22, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—
11 bales grey shirtings.
11 " grey T. cloth.
11 " dhooties.
11 cases white jaconets.
3 " " shirtings.
1 case " mulls.
2 " " dhooties.
2 " coloured handkerchiefs.
5 " Turkey red piece-goods.
4 " indigo prints.
70 casks stout in pints.
30 " Pilsener bear in quarts and pints.
500 bundles sheet iron, 4 by 2½.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, July 9, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Malet Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusji, the following coals :—
346 tons Powell's Duffryn Cardiff Coal, landed from ex s.s. "Idar."
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, July 9, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE ALBERT ROLLER FLOUR MILL AND A COTTON CLEANING FACTORY, AT SURTI MOHOLLA, NEAR THE TWO TANKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1891, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Factory premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re Pestonjee Jeejeebhoy Shroff and Hormusjee Kaikhusrow Khambhata, Insolvents.
LOT No. 1.—The machinery of the Cotton Cleaning Factory, consisting Caledonial horizontal steam engine, by Alex. Shanks and Son, 1 Cornis boiler, 1 Crighton's opener, 1 Platt Brother's willow and 1 scratcher, 12 carding machines, 1 card roller grind machine, pulleys, shaftings, belting, pipes, W. I. chimney, Boiler's brick work, iron tank, beam scale, cotton dust, card, cans, old iron, coal, &c.
LOT. No. 2.—The machinery of the Flour Mill, consisting 3 Ganz's patent roller flour mills, 6 elevators, 4 flour dressers, office tables, chairs, sofa, clock, carpet, &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 533 of 1887.
Vulubhdass Damodhur ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Govordhundass Damodhur and others ... Defendants.

By order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., receiver in the above suit, and pursuant to the Judge's order made herein on the 29th day of June, 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned properties on the undermentioned dates :—
On WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, 1891, at 4 p.m.
LOT No. 1.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house, bungalow and out houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahaluxmi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed under No. 2022 and 2020, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on the east by the public road, on the west by the sea, on the north by the road leading to Dhakjee's Temple, and on the south by the property of Oodhowjee Nanjee, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Damodhur Madhowjee, and are now in the possession of the said receiver.
On THURSDAY, the 6th August, 1891, at 4 p.m.
LOT No. 2.
All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in and fronting on the west side of Walkeshwar Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Assessment under No. 102, containing by admeasurement 407 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on the east and west by the public passage, on the north by the property of Khatao Natha, and vacant ground Vydunbai, widow of Tricumdass Megji, and on the south by the property of Jaitha Narronji, and which said premises are in the occupation of Valabdass Damodhur.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors for the Receiver.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, July 9, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 8.

WITH the exception of a decline of ¼ per cent. in Rupee Securities in each denomination, at £78⅜ and £79 respectively, the London Stock Exchange, which we usually give, were unaltered yesterday ; Consols remaining at 96⅜, and Indian Sterling Loan at 107. About a quarter of a million more in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. Bar Silver was still worth 46½d. per oz. ; but in New York the metal was ¼ cent. higher at 101, with Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87 dollars. Paris quotations come unchanged both for Rentes and Exchange on London.

In the General Produce Markets Wheat was steady, Friday's rate of 7s. 6d. per cental being still quoted for No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, ex-quay ; but Spot Soft Red was 1½d. lower, at 7s. 4d. per cental, ex-quay. Linseed was quiet ; and 42s. per quarter, ex-quay, was still the price of Bombay Seed both on the spot and to arrive.

There was less doing in Cotton in Liverpool and the Market closed quiet last evening generally and for Arrivals, and Surats dull, the total Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, including 400 East Indian. Spot prices were still unaltered ; but American Arrivals were 1 64d. higher for all deliveries from August, September and onwards, the rate in nearer positions being unchanged.

An advance of one point in September Futures at 8·15 cents was the only change in New York yesterday, the spot price having remained at 8⅜ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales : and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures and those for the previous two years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	3,000	100	200
Three days' do. ...	5,000	400	1,000
Since 1st Sept. '90 ...	6,343,000	5,741,100	5,486,400

Only 350 bales of Cotton have changed hands in our local market to-day, 200 Dhawur, at 157-8, having been bought by the Mills ; and 100 Akote Ginned at Rs. 157½, and 50 Oojein Ginned at Rs. 159, having been taken for export. The feeling has been dull, but prices show no further change.

WHEAT.—A small business has been done in this staple in a quiet market, and dealers have lowered their pretensions to the extent of half-an-anna per cwt., present quotations being as follows :—

White Pessy	91	per cent. Rs. 5-2-6	per cwt.
Do.	85	" " 5-1-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi		" 4-11-6	"
Red Delhi		" 4-5-0	"
Hard Yellow		" 4-5-0	"
Red Ahmedabad		" 4-11-6	"
Hard Red		" 4-3-6	"

SEEDS have been taken to only a moderate extent for export to-day and the tone of the market has been quiet, but prices are without further change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,154 bales.
Wheat	34,361 cwts.
Linseed	2,152 "
Rapeseed	2,805 "
Castor seed	1,789 "

FREIGHTS may be called quiet at previous quotations, but there has been nothing doing to-day to test the market.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning with Bank remittance a shade higher, but Credits unchanged and closed quiet at our quotations, not much having been done during the day in either direction. A little Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 5 9-16d and Demand at 1s. 5 19-32d. was taken ; and a moderate amount of Private Paper was placed at our quotation for ready three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5 13-16d. for July, and at 1s. 5⅞d. for August. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 21-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 25-32d.	"
Francs do.	1'89	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been some improvement in this market to-day, and rates for Fours have recovered 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. of their late decline, quotations at closing having been 107⅝ for Money, 107 7-16 for this month's settlement, and 107⅝ for August, with a steady feeling. 108½ is now nominally quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has been more wanted to-day, and the improved enquiry has led to higher prices in a number of instances at our quotations ; with this exception, however, there has been no important movement in the market, and previous rates are quoted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 7.

The P. and O. Company 's steamer Massilia arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

SUEZ, JULY 7.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee arrived here from Bombay this evening.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here this evening.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Gwalior (extra), from China, left here for Bombay at 8 p. m. yesterday, bringing the China and Australian mails.
The N. L. steamer Hohenzollern, from Australia, arrived.
Mail steamer Ravenna, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight,	1s. 5⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	96⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78⅝
4½ per cent. "	79
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	46⅛

The sum of about £250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at sender's risk.
Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.
Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.
Telegrams for Caledra and Copiapo can be accepted at sender's risk.
Bangkok-Saigon line still interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th July, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	1	11 p.m.	14	33
Teheran	8	1	39 p.m.	..	37
Suez	8	2	30 p.m.	..	21

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 8th July, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	41	..	6
" Kurrachee	..	13	..	1
" Madras	..	56	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

SHAW—LEDINGHAM—April 22, at Turriff, Aberdeenshire, by the Rev H E Michie Methlick, assisted by the Rev Andrew Ritchie Methlick, James Shaw, P W D, to Mary Catherine, third daughter of John Ledingham, Esq, J P, of Fintry.

DEATH.

FOGGO—June 23, at London, Isabel Margaret Foggo, late doctor in charge of the Dufferin Zenana Hospital, Calcutta.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MOREAU—July 4, at No 2, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of E Moreau, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ANSLEY—July 3, at Tammu, Burma, Captain J H H Ansley 5th M I, aged 33.
BRIANT—June 29, at Cawnpore, of cholera, C L Briant, Assistant Secretary Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co, Ld, aged 32 years.
CLINE—June 28, at Cawnpore, Ernest Ledlie Cline, aged 21 years.
MONTGOMERIE—June 21, at Tundla, Mr J W Montgomerie, of the Traffic Department, E I Railway.
NEWTON—July 2, at Murree, the Rev John Newton, of the American Presbyterian Mission, Lahore, aged 81 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

THE proceedings at Monday's meeting of the Corporation did little credit to the good sense of the majority of that body. We have never overrated the practical value of building by-laws as a protection against the wiles and malpractices of the jerry-builder. Against these security must ultimately be sought in making the owner—the man under whose orders and within whose knowledge this scamping practitioner runs up a "cheap and nasty" house—criminally responsible for the consequences of what the Penal Code holds to be culpable negligence. The security which inspection and the application of by-laws give can only be ancillary to the security which is given by conscious and definite criminal responsibility for careless building. But when all allowance is made for the strictly secondary value of the protection which by-laws and municipal inspection can give against bad building, there remains the obvious consideration that, if we are to have by-laws at all, they should be serious regulations, sufficiently definite to establish an intelligible standard to which house-owners and house-builders can be made to conform; and that, at all events, they should not too eloquently proclaim to the jerry-builder that he can do as he pleases, and that whether he build of good material or of rubbish it is all the same to the Municipality. There was something of the action of despair in the protest which one member of the Corporation made when he abruptly left the room on the determination of the majority not to insist on the use of good material in the buildings of the future. But it was quite appropriate so far as it proclaimed the conviction—which, we suppose, it was meant to proclaim—that if the by-laws were to be drawn up in this spirit, it would be better to have none at all, and to leave the Penal Code and the High Court to deal *ex post facto* with the men who build houses to sell and to fall down. The Penal Code, at all events, is emphatic enough in its distinctions between good and bad, and knows nothing of the maudlin sentimentalism which condemns as "unnecessary, harsh and oppressive"—we are quoting from a memorial of property-owners to the Corporation—a determination that men who build houses for people to live in shall observe a reasonable distinction between rubbish and sound material. The Corporation have passed, with more or less of capriciously damaging amendment, only ten of the forty-five by-laws which a committee specially appointed for that purpose have drawn up. It is scarcely inopportune to ask whether it will be worth while to go on with them if the remainder are to be dealt with in the spirit of reckless latitudinarianism which marked Monday's discussion in general, and the discussions in particular on the seventh and tenth sections.

The Corporation must be held responsible for its own judgment, and we do not care to inquire how far the emasculation of those two sections was due to the pleading of Mr. Gostling. That gentleman certainly went beyond his function when he dealt with the question of owners' responsibility—a question which in no way came within his cognizance as an expert, and which the Corporation would have done well to consider in the light of their own intelligence. Looking, indeed, at the result of Mr. Gostling's first appearance in the discussion as *amicus curiæ*, we are strongly of opinion that the Corporation would have done well not to make so wide a departure from their usual practice as to give him a place in their deliberations. The only excuse for allowing him to address the meeting was that, as an expert, he might possibly suggest modifications in the by-laws which would tend to increase their efficacy. That excuse Mr. Gostling's attitude entirely failed to supply. His first day's work has eliminated from the section which deals with the material employed in building the one word which stipulates for its quality. Whenever he saw the word "good" he recommended the Corporation to take it out, and a majority, with an almost Satanic repugnance for goodness—even in bricks and mortar—eagerly succumbed to his arguments. As the sub-section now stands the bricks need not be good, the mortar need not be good, the concrete need not be good, and soundness and goodness in the timber framing will henceforth be quite superfluous qualities. If this looked like playing to the gallery, the subsequent proceedings showed that there was a gallery only too ready to be played to. One member invented the ingenious excuse for adopting Mr. Gostling's suggestion that "good" is a term beyond even dictionary definition. Another affected to be so distrustful of the municipal executive that he argued that any attempt to ensure that good material should be put into the houses of the future would lead to oppression or corruption or both. The idea that a deliberate and specific omission of the word from the by-law would be interpreted as an invitation to use rubbish seems not to have occurred to these gentlemen. One excuse for the emasculation of the sub-section may be noticed here, as it is so flagrantly in opposition to recently attested facts. It is pretended that there is a difficulty in giving an exact definition of what material is good and what is not good. For light and guidance upon this point the Corporation had only to turn to the record of the inquest in the Jambli Street disaster, in which twenty-six people lost their lives. There one expert found that the mortar was "good generally," a comment upon Mr. Gostling's assertion that "mortar cannot be mortar unless it is good," which can be easily appreciated. If the belief should prevail that bricks, like mortar, are always good alike, it is only necessary to point to Mr. Campbell's statement at the inquiry into the Jambli Street disaster that "some of the bricks were very bad and imperfectly burnt," confirmed as it was by Mr. Morris' remark that some of the bricks crumbled on pressure in the hand. It is no answer to evidence of this kind that, as Mr. Wacha reminds us in a letter in another column, the house in Jambli Street fell because the foundations of the central posts were *kutcha* and gave way. No two houses fall from precisely similar causes, and it is as likely as not that the next collapse may be from the giving way of a wall built of bricks that will crumble in the hand—quite lawful material, however, under the by-law as Mr. Gostling and his followers in the Corporation have made it.

When members of the Corporation and others allege that it is impossible to define good material, they must not be surprised if people of common sense decline to believe them. The Ali Oomer Street catastrophe showed not only what bad material is, but that it can be employed with fatal result. Coroners' juries do not always utter the voice of reason, but in that case there was good ground for their belief that had proper building by-laws existed, the builders might have been prevented from using the faulty materials which were the cause of the catastrophe. But upon that point we can have no more respectable witness than Mr. Gostling himself, who told the jury that "in the great majority of instances in Bombay a system of wise regulations defining the minimum size and thickness of posts and walls, and also defining, in some simple way, the quality of the materials to be used, would greatly assist proper building." If Mr. Gostling could suggest any simpler definition of the quality of material to be employed in building than was provided in the word "good," we should be glad to know what it is. It is plain enough for most people—plain enough for any builder or property-owner who builds with honesty as well as with bricks and mortar. There is, we are aware, the contention that so soon as you attempt to define in this matter you supply occasion for temptation. The insinuation has been made somewhat vaguely, but it simply means that the presence of the word "good" in the by-law would give a corrupt inspector an opportunity to say that the bricks are bad, and to put pressure on the builder which will be removed only by a bribe. If those who make the insinuation believe in it, they have adopted a strange way of dealing with the evil which it points at. An inspecting department which cannot be empowered to insist on the use of good material lest it should be bribed into passing bad should be done away with. There are members of the Corporation who think it ought rather to be entrusted with by-laws which mean nothing, except that a race of builders, to whom cheapness is the supreme law, shall plot as many Ali Oomer Street and Jambli Street disasters as they think will be profitable to them.

THE Bombay Cotton Trade Association, as appears in a report which we publish elsewhere, have discussed the proposals recently made by Mr. H. E. M. James, C. S., in reference to frauds in the cotton trade and the deterioration of the staple. The result arrived at is a resolution approving heartily of some of Mr. James' proposals, requesting Government to organize the distribution of good local seed in large quantities at cost price, or even below that, or, if necessary, gratis, in order to induce the ryot to procure his seed from the Government depôts only. The Association, however, are unable to accept Mr. James' views with regard to legislation in any form. Reduced to the level of every-day language, the meaning of this resolution would seem to be that Government should, at the expense of the general taxpayer, undertake the rehabilitation of an article of produce whose deterioration is largely owing to practices for which the trade is responsible. The Association show a greater liking for State intervention in this respect than they had been hitherto credited with. Their representation in favour of official encouragement of pure sowings will however be welcomed, though it invites the question whether much permanent good will follow from the distribution of pure seed so long as no discouragement is placed upon the mixing of *kuppas*, a malpractice which Mr. Tintner condemned as severely as he last year condemned the operations of the great Colaba mixing establishment. Mr. Tintner candidly acknowledged that the mixing of *kuppas* constitutes the greatest danger for the trade, and promises the fullest support of the Association for any proposals for putting a stop to it. Thus far, however, the eagerness of the Association to help in this matter has not gone much beyond a demonstration of the difficulty of doing anything to remove the evil. Something was said on Tuesday as to the cost of working any scheme of inspection. Any scheme, however, that would be worth having would be worth paying for. If the cotton trade is to be benefited, as we believe it would be were Mr. James' proposals even partially carried out, it would be only right that it should directly bear the expense, which, after all, is infinitesimal and is in no sense a burden on the trade. It is unreasonable to talk of taxing the exports of the port while the trade cheerfully acquiesces in the payment of large temple and pinjrapole allowances, and while not a voice is raised in protest against the enormous taxes levied on cotton by several of the native states. The real answer to the question raised by Mr. James will be given, not in trade meetings here, but at home Indian cotton is, after all, dependent for its place in the market not on what may be said in Bombay, whether by experts or by laymen, but upon the repute it enjoys at home. We have not yet had a withdrawal of the harsh things that accredited exponents of trade opinion at home have said about Surats during the past year or two, and until home estimates have altered, such pronouncements as that made by the Cotton Trade Association this week can have only limited weight. The meeting did nothing to reduce the significance of recent protests from Lancashire, or to controvert the attacks upon what is daily done at Colaba presses which have repeatedly appeared in these columns. It is no answer to deride the occasional mistakes alleged to have been made by Liverpool brokers and point out the relatively small quantities of Surats now finding their way thither. It seems to be forgotten that a very large proportion of cotton shipped to the Continent is arbitrated upon in Liverpool, and that consequently the proceedings which have lately aroused attention were based quite as much on what was known of the outturn of continental-shipped as of Liverpool-shipped Surats. Much good may doubtless be done by the diffusion of pure seed, but the Cotton Trade Association have left it an open question what pure seed is. In fact, if Mr. Narrandas Rajaram's contention has any force at all, the efforts of Government should be directed towards securing for Khandeish and the Berars the finest specimens of "Varadi" procurable !

THE Annual Jail Report, which is summarised in a Government Resolution issued yesterday, indicates a decrease in the volume of crime in the Presidency, as the proportion of convicts to the total of prisoners admitted is but 31. Concurrently with this, however, the average daily convict population has risen, a fact which points to heavier sentences and produces a doubt whether crime decreased in gravity as well as in volume. Out of 151 prisoners sentenced to transportation for life 39 were for dacoity and robbery. The Governor in Council observes that a few of these may have been sentenced as habitual offenders ; "but as the number of re-convicted criminals admitted to jail in 1889 and 1890 was no less than 2,480 and 2,430 respectively, of whom 583 and 603 had already been convicted more than twice, there would appear to be ample room for the extension of sentences of life-transportation to the case of criminals to whom section 75 of the Indian Penal Code may be applied." On this subject His Excellency takes the opportunity to address some observations to judicial officers. Considering that under the present orders of the Government of India the actual transportation of convicts sentenced to terms less than for life has been discontinued, he considers that other methods should be devised to secure the reformatory influence of transportation. Transportation for life practically means transportation for twenty years, and under the mark rules possibly less, except in the case of extraordinarily dangerous criminals, and His Excellency would have judicial officers bear this in mind. A word to the wise is enough, and the number of prisoners sentenced to transportation for life when fifteen or twenty years is meant will doubtless increase. The report shows the number of juvenile offenders to have decreased, and the Inspector-General of Prisons is of opinion that many of these cases had far better have been sent to the reformatory than to jail. This observation, casually made by the Inspector-General, has led to the issue of instructions for the investigation of each individual case. The conduct and cost of prisoners have been on the whole satisfactory, but the mortality is higher, and compares very unfavourably with 1889, which was itself an exceptionally bad year. Extra-mural labour has been more fatal than confinement, and accommodation, or want of it, has had little or nothing to do with health. Dysentery and diarrhœa have been prevalent, but the Surgeon-General has been requested to report whether there are, in his opinion, any sanitary conditions which may be within the power of Government to remove.

The London *Gazettte*, according to Reuter, announces with all seriousness the annexation by Great Britain of the Great and Little Basses Rocks off the south-east coast of Ceylon. Doubtless the Government at home will be accused of more land-grabbing by its political enemies, who will assume that the word 'rocks' in describing them is used simply to deceive and mislead the nation. The notification of their annexation is apparently merely formal, and the people of Ceylon will be as greatly surprised as those who now discover the Basses for the first time that they have not been British possessions for the last century. Though outside the three-mile limit from low-water line, they are well within the course usually taken by steamers from Galle to Madras. The Great and Little Basses are described as ledges of rocks, the latter the more dangerous of the two groups. The formal annexation in all probability is merely in order that lights may be legally maintained, for it scarcely appears likely they are wanted either for purposes of defence or for commercial advantage.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"In a sub-leader to-day on Central Asian cotton it is observed in the penultimate sentence that the extension somewhat suffers for want of capital. This is so. But I dare say you must have noticed a paragraph which appeared three or four months ago in a number of the *Board of Trade Journal* that the Russian Government were providing seeds gratis and encouraging the cotton cultivators by means of loans, just like our Government in some parts of India."

OUR Jubbulpore correspondent writes :—"With the change of the new moon the weather has taken a long-wished-for change and we are in ecstasies. The running water in our

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

REGIMENTAL POLO IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The 9th Lancers have this year proved the victors in the contest for the inter-regimental polo cup at Hurlingham, defeating a team of the 15th Hussars in the final tie.

ANNEXATION OF BASSES ROCKS.

The British annexation of the Great and Little Basses Rocks, off the coast of Ceylon, is gazetted.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Yesterday, His Majesty the Emperor William witnessed a musical ride of the Guards in Windsor Park and lunched with Prince Christian.

In the evening a brilliant banquet was given in the Castle in the Emperor's honour, to which a hundred and forty guests were invited, including Lord Salisbury, members of the Cabinet, and other notable persons.

THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Germany have arrived at Buckingham Palace.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS OF THE RUSSIAN CROPS.

ST. PETERSBURGH, JULY 8.

Copious rains have fallen in many districts of Russia, greatly improving the prospects of the crops.

THE MAINPURI CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

Nine regiments of cavalry and three batteries of horse artillery, it is reported, will be concentrated at the Mainpuri Camp of Exercise. The troops taking part in the manœuvres will be drawn from Meerut, Umballa, Muttra, Bareilly, and Lucknow, and will include the 5th Lancers, 16th Lancers, and 7th Dragoon Guards. The usual camp for siege operations will be at Rurki this winter.

THE HUNZANAGUR FRONTIER.

The latest news from Gilgit reports everything quiet on the Hunzanagur frontier.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS OF OFFICERS.

Colonel Law, on return from leave, will resume his duties as Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir, Yakub Khan. Colonel Seward, Assistant Adjutant-General for Royal Artillery, will carry on the current duties of Inspector-General during the absence of General Nairne, Major-General Tillard also taking leave to England. Captain Jones left Manipur on the 6th instant to rejoin his regiment, the 23rd Pioneers. Captain Willcocks, Chief Transport Officer, also left Manipur to join his appointment as Station Staff Officer at Delhi.

THE HAISEIS.

News from Fort White says the Haisei people have come in and taken oath, following the example of the Kanhows, thus obtaining the release of two of their people who had been in jail for two months at Myingyan.

A DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY.

A departmental enquiry is now being held at Bareilly by Raja Jaikishandas, Deputy Collector, into the circumstances connected with the alteration of a khewat, and, pending result of enquiry, six subordinate officers of the collectorate have been suspended.

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION, N.-W. P.

In connection with the important change in the excise administration of the N.-W. Provinces which comes into operation on the 1st of October next, the Commissioner of Excise has now intimated a revised scale of duty, namely, a still-head duty of Re. 1 per imperial gallon on liquor which is from 48 to 52 degrees below London proof, and a still-head duty of Re. 1-8 per imperial gallon on liquor which is from 23 to 27 degrees below London proof. It is intimated that liquor of the above-named strengths only will be issued from the Government distilleries.

A CASE OF THEFT AND POISONING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 8.

Tatia, a servant of Mrs. Barton, a nurse, was before the Cantonment Magistrate, Major Smith, charged with the theft of Rs. 600 and attempting to poison his mistress. The accused was complainant's only servant, and, taking advantage of her illness, helped himself to currency notes kept in a box. In order to prevent his mistress from giving information to the police, the accused stupefied her with some powder which he put into her food and drink. The friends of the complainant, finding the lady in an unconscious state, called in medical aid. Mrs. Barton has partially recovered, but is still ill from the effects of the drug. Information was given to the police and the accused was arrested in Poona. He admitted taking the money and gave up the greater portion of it. He alleges that the powder was prescribed for the complainant by a Doctor. The case is proceeding.

THE SCARCITY IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 8.

The crop report for last week states that the monsoon is late in most districts, and very slight throughout the affected tracts, where prospects are increasingly unfavourable. Distress is increasing in the Chingleput district and in the Kalahasti zemindari in North Arcot, where prices show a serious rise, and also in parts of the Cuddapah and Coimbatore districts. Prices are generally rising, except in Ganjam, Godavari, Tinnevelly, Nilgiris, and South Canara. Over 7,000 coolies are employed on relief works in Chingleput district, nearly 10,000 in other districts; 1,847 persons are being fed at Government kitchens, and 1,700 wells have been or are being dug.

THE VACANT ASTRONOMERSHIP.

Professor Michie Smith is officiating as Government Astronomer.

ACTING APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE, MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 8.

The Hon. Justice Muthuswamy Iyer, Senior Puisne Judge, is appointed to act as Chief Justice, Madras, High Court, during the absence of Sir Arthur Collins, who is now in England on leave.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF MYSORE.

The Maharajah of Mysore has confirmed Mr. Thumboo Chetty as Chief Judge, Mysore.

THE DEATH-RATE AT MADRAS.

The death-rate of Madras continues abnormally high.

NEW BOOKS.

MR. MARION CRAWFORD'S NEW STORY. "KHALED: a Tale of Arabia," is the latest addition to Macmillan's Colonial Library. It is scarcely in Mr. Crawford's best manner, but it is clever, original, and highly imaginative. The hero is a *genii* whom Allah allows to walk the earth in mortal guise, but to whom, as punishment for having slain an Indian prince in the desert, a soul is denied unless and until he has gained the love of Zehowah, the beauteous daughter of the Sultan of Nejd. Khaled wins the hand of Zehowah, conquers the enemies of her father, and succeeds to his kingdom. But the love of Zehowah is harder to conquer than the tribes of the desert, and it is not until Khaled's enemies have risen around him, and he seems to stand alone against the world, that the fires of love are lighted in the breast of the beautiful princess. In any other hands than those of an artist like Mr. Crawford a story with so fanciful an outline would be in danger of falling into absurdity. But we have seen in his "Zoroaster" how skilfully he manages the mystical element in a story and finds room for it amid the play of human motive. He is on delicate ground, nevertheless, when he introduces amongst the Arabs of the desert a being who has come straight from an interview with Asrael in the third heaven, and most of his readers will wish that he had confined his characters to real flesh and blood.

THE ALDINE EDITION OF CHAUCER.

MESSRS. GEORGE BELL AND SONS have sent us the new edition, in the Aldine Series, of Chaucer's poetical works. The good name of the Aldine Series for handiness and typographical excellence is known to all men who love books for their own sake as well as for what is in them, and in all external respects this edition more than holds its own against all comers. The Memoir of Chaucer by Sir Harris Nicolas is an acknowledged work of erudition, and Dr. Morris has made the edition as complete as careful and copious annotating and essays on the language and versification of Chaucer can make it. A more satisfactory presentation of a poet whose works are peculiarly in need of scholarly and careful editing could not be given.

A HOG-HUNTING SKETCH BOOK.

One of the latest additions to Indian sporting literature is a library table volume entitled "In the Days when we went Hog-hunting" (John Hadden & Co). The author is Mr. J. Moray Brown, late of the 79th Cameron Highlanders, already known as a writer by his "Shikar Sketches" and "Powder, Spur, and Spear," and the illustrator on whose talents the book largely depends for its success is Mr. J. C. Dollman, R. I. Both author and illustrator have done their work like men who know what they are about. The volume consists of twelve capital plates depicting the various incidents of a hog-hunt, from the receipt of *khubber* of pig overnight, to "whoo-whoop!" the next day, each plate being accompanied by an explanatory letterpress which is as picturesque as the efforts of the artist; and it is preceded by a brightly written and practical introduction full of tips for the initiated. The hunters are represented with long spears, and perhaps some Bombay sportsmen will think they recognise the locality of the meet from the following description: "There is a choice of level plain honeycombed with holes, cracks, and fissures, patches of knee-deep grass and steep hills covered with loose rolling stones which seem to invite a *faux pas* at each step, whilst masses of sheet rock crop up here and there; an occasional nullah whose edges are concealed by grass, thorn-bushes, and stumps of trees—all add diversity to the *mise en scene*."

A VOLUME OF COLLEGE SERMONS.

People who have been told lately that the headmasters of the English Public Schools lead idle lives, "careless of mankind," as Mr. Wren puts it, will find—if they need it—a corrective to that estimate of the headmaster's office and function in a volume of sermons preached in Clifton College Chapel by the Rev. J. M. Wilson and recently published by Macmillans. There must be many people in India who will welcome so acceptable a memorial of Mr. Wilson's last year at Clifton as this series of sermons in which the spirit of his work and teaching is seen at its best. The sermons range over a wide variety of subjects, from "Criticism and the Synoptic Gospels," on the one side, to the "Salvation Army" and the Strikes on the other. Mr. Wilson shows a wonderful aptitude for singling out the particular aspect of a subject that has interest for and application to the conduct of his audience. Even in the strikes that were going on around them a couple of years ago he found occasion for a timely admonition. "There is one thing," he told the Clifton College boys, "in which you may not do as you please. You may not be scornful or contemptuous of a class whose industry makes you what you are, or flaunt your indifference or your insolence in the face of God or men. From that sin, at any rate, I trust that all Cliftonians to all generations may be free." The sermon on the Salvation Army finds its keynote—as, indeed the whole of Mr. Wilson's theological teaching does—in an injunction to "recognise real devotion and the work of the Spirit of God wherever you see it, in Ritualist or Salvationist, in incense and candles, or in brass bands and processions, provided only there is the real thing below." There is much else that might be quoted as illustrating the large-minded liberality that animated the teaching from the Clifton College pulpit in Mr Wilson's days.

LORD CONNEMARA'S INDIAN TOURS.

The narratives of "Tours in India" made by Lord Connemara, the late Governor of Madras, between the years 1886-90, from the pen of Mr. J. D. Rees, and which were originally published for private circulation, have now been made public and are published in a neat volume by the Madras Government Press. Most of the tours were reviewed in our columns at the time they were reported on, and we need only repeat, what we have already said, that Mr. Rees has travelled both widely and wisely, and that his narratives are as picturesque and interesting as any that Sir Richard Temple or even Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff has left behind him. Mr. Rees' descriptive writing is graphic and picturesque, and his records of the institutions, habits, arts, and industries of the Indian people are both interesting and valuable.

"THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1891."

This extremely useful publication from the press of Messrs. Macmillan and Co. has now reached its twenty-eighth year of publication. Mr. J. Scott Keltie, who is responsible for the editing of the work, has this year, in accordance with a general desire, published the "Year Book" at an earlier date than usual. The information is up to date, and some important and useful changes have been made in the collation of the information which have rendered its wealth of facts easily accessible, and the book generally much easier of consultation than hitherto. By the favour of the United States Census Department the editor gives the results of the census taken in June last. The figures do not show an analysis of the population, but the total is given at 62,622,250, an increase of 2·50 per cent. per annum. In ten years, from 1880 to 1890, the population of Chicago has risen from 503,185 to 1,100,000, whilst that of New York has only gone up from 1,206,299 to 1,627,227. In many other respects this volume has been considerably improved and sustains the reputation of being the best of its kind published in England. We should have to go to France or Germany for anything better.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered....	33 8	24 57	25 10	21 89
Wednesday, July 8.....	0 20	0 50	0 50	0 29
Total....	33 28	25 7	25 60	22 18
Total fall to 8th July, 1890.....	32 98	33 34	38 22	26 53
Total fall to 8th July, 1889.....	25 72	30 85	26 95	26 15

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THE Czar has approved the pattern of a new small-bore rifle, called the Parquet rifle. His Majesty has likewise sanctioned the pattern of the new rifle cartridge.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Colonel Merewether, R.E., occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Colonel Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee; Messrs. E. B. Carroll, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, A. M. Dharamsi, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and M. B. Barbhaya.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

The annual report by Surgeon-Major D. N. Parakh on the working of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital for the year 1890 was submitted for consideration. The following are extracts:—

The total number of in-door patients admitted during the year was 2,546 as contrasted with 2,161 of last year, being an increase of 385. The total treated in the wards was 2,648 as contrasted with 2,257 of last year, being an increase of 391. Each bed accommodated during the year about 22 patients. The average detention in hospital was about 15 days. The average daily number of in-door patients was 105·5; the average of men being 87·3, women 12·5, and children 5·7. The increase in the number of admissions was due to the advent of a large number of surgical injuries from accidents. The daily average of women and children continues to be unaffected by the presence of special hospitals in the vicinity as remarked in my last report. The total number of out-door patients was 14,782 as contrasted with 16,241 of last year, showing a decrease of 1,459; the total treated was 14,905 as contrasted with 16,358, showing a decrease of 1,453. The average daily number of sick out-patients was 106 against 109·8 of last year. This decrease of the number of patients in the out-patient department was due partly to the good general health of the town and partly to the dispersion of the patients in different directions, *viz.*, to the neighbouring public charitable dispensaries and to the ever-increasing number of cheap private dispensaries of private practitioners..... There were 671 cases of injuries. The largest number of admissions in this hospital was from this cause. There were 1,672 police cases brought to hospital during the year, the great majority of which were accidents and assaults. There were 34 inquests held during the year, of which there were 20 for fatal injuries, 4 for tetanus, 4 for burns, 1 for appoplexy, 1 for valve disease of the heart, 1 for diarrhœa, 1 for arsenical poisoning, and 1 for drowning. There were 139 major operations performed during the year, or 48 more than during the previous year. Of these, 7 proved fatal, showing a mortality of 4·8 per cent., which was less than that of the year before this..... There were in all 261 deaths or 9·9 per cent. to total treated. This percentage is lower than that of the previous year. Of the total number of deaths, 58 occurred within 24 hours, 50 within 4 days, and 153 above a week after admission. This shows that a little less than half the number of deaths occurred shortly after admission, a sure indication that, at the time of admission, many patients were as bad as could be. Many of these cases were evidently brought to hospital by the patient's friends to save funeral expenses; and no selection of cases was made for admission except that the worst cases were allowed to have the prior claim for admission. These facts are mentioned to rightly account for this large mortality. The classes of patients in which the mortality was very high were beggars picked up in the streets, pilgrims just landed, and passengers by the numerous trains that run down to the Victoria Terminus from various parts of the country, coming to Bombay in search of food. The principal diseases that caused the largest number of deaths were in the following order:—(1) Diarrhœa; (2) privation; (3) phthisis; (4) dysentery; (5) remittent fever; (6) pneumonia. The principal causes of death in the surgical wards were in the following order:—(1) Tetanus, as usual, heads the list; (2) fractures of the skull; (3) multiple injuries; (4) burns. Mr. C. Easdon, the House Surgeon, did his duty as usual with marked ability, regularity and zeal. His assistance has been throughout of the greatest value to me in every way, and he deserves my esteem and respect. The following Assistant Surgeons placed under me to duty for short periods of time gave me every satisfaction by their ability and zeal and devotion to work:—Assistant Surgeons Dixon, Engineer, Pochaji, Pocha, and Bharucha.... As recommended in my last annual report the Municipal Corporation, at their meeting held on the 29th September, 1890, were pleased to pass a resolution to introduce trained female nurses into the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, and to grant for that purpose the sum of Rs. 1,000 per annum from the unexpended portion of the usual annual Municipal grant to the Hospital. I thereupon submitted a scheme to the Surgeon-General to employ four native nurses on a salary of Rs. 20 per month each, the balance of Rs. 40 to be expended in buying uniform for them. Government sanctioned this proposal in December, *vide* Government Resolution No. 4776, dated 6th December 1890, General Department. These nurses will be trained in the hospital by me and my staff, and will be employed in the male as well as in the female wards. The expenses were kept low as far as possible. The cost of diet per diem per head was 3 annas and 4 pies against 3 annas and 9 pies of the previous year. The decrease was due to cheaper rates of provisions. Under the head of principal requirements of the Hospital, one of my recommendations, I am thankful to say, I have been allowed to carry out, namely, the entertainment of nurses. The other requirements, though not so urgent, are still very necessary. They are:—(1). A separate ward for emergency and poisoning cases and for noisy patients. It will be observed that this hospital is essentially a surgical hospital, judging from the very large number of cases of injuries admitted, both as in-and-out-patients, and there is also a very large number of alcoholic and other poisoning cases admitted, and very often insane patients have to be temporarily detained. The necessity of this extra ward thus becomes obvious. (2) A room for scientific investigation of cases, such as ophthalmoscopic, laryngoscopic and other examination of patients. There is no room in the hospital which can be darkened for this purpose or otherwise made suitable for it.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said that it was most creditable to Surgeon-Major Parakh that the hospital had been maintained in such a very inextravagant way. Indeed, the expenditure was much less than last year, notwithstanding there had been an increase in the number of patients. The management of the hospital was most satisfactory, and one feature of the report was that the Corporation grant of Rs. 1,000 for the upkeep of a special class of nurses had been a great boon to the patients.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said he had visited the hospital the other day and had been particularly pleased to find that the arrangements for the nurses had been carried out in so efficient a manner; but Dr. Parakh told him that the grant was still very inadequate, and he hoped the Corporation would take that into consideration.

THE TANSA WATER.

On the statement of rainfall in the Vehar and Tulsi lakes and Pawai reservoir, which appears in another column, being laid on the table,

Mr. K. M. Shroff suggested that a statement be added in future showing the height of water in Tansa lake. It would be very interesting to know, and there would be no difficulty as there was a rain gauge there.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was of the same opinion.

The Municipal Commissioner said there was a rain gauge at Tansa, but there was no post office there, and they had only communication once a fortnight. He could tell them, however, the water was now up to the lowest inlet, and was rising very satisfactorily.

There was no further business of public interest.

A CARD SCANDAL IN BURMA.

THE *Rangoon Times* tells a story of a card scandal in Upper Burma, which is now public property, and of which more will probably be heard soon. A young officer of a native regiment stopped at a club in Mandalay for a few days, while on his way to Secunderabad, for a musketry course there. It is said he was detected in cheating at Poker, and it is added he admitted his guilt. A court of inquiry was held, the officer meantime departing for Secunderabad. He is now at Rangoon, the *Times* says, on his way back from Secunderabad, under arrest. The accused comes from a family of soldiers and has more than one brother in the service.

FOR healthfulness and fertility of soil there is, in Vice-Consul Mortimer's opinion, no country like California, and no district more happily situated than that of Los Angelos. For all that, the common notion that you have only to settle down here, grow fruit, and prosper requires some important qualifications. So far from being a certain road to fortune Californian fruit-growing is essentially speculative. Two years ago the "white scale" was so eating into the orange-growers' corps that it seemed probable that oranges would cease to be grown. Last year, on the contrary, the orange-growers' profits were very large; this year again, owing partly to a combination among the brokers and partly to other causes, it is much less. When to all this are added the ravages of storms and frost it will be seen that orange-growing is considered in the country a hazardous business.

THE CORPORATION AND THE BUILDING BY-LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the report published in your to-day's issue of the meeting of the Corporation on Monday on the subject of the building bye-laws omits the reason I assigned when speaking in support of the amendment to leave out the word "good" from the 7th clause, will you be so good as to do me the justice of allowing me to state what it was? I am the more prompted to ask you to do me that justice because I find that without the assigament of the reason my opposition has been and is liable to be misconstrued in some quarters.

Briefly, Sir, my argument rested on the very strong impression which was made on my mind on the subject of the quality of building materials during the course of the trial on the Jambulwadi disaster at the criminal sessions a few months ago before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran. Evidence of experts and others was produced on both sides as to the bricks and timber used in the construction of that ill-fated house. The impression left on my own mind was, (1) as to bricks, that they were of the ordinary sort commonly used, but not of such a character as to bring down a house; and (2) as to timber, which was also of the ordinary sort, and such as is commonly used by cheap builders. It was not proved that it was the bricks or the timber which led to the disaster. No. The actual causes of the collapse were ultimately traced, firstly, to the perfunctory manner in which the dogras, or stone sockets in which were fixed the central line of posts on the ground floor, were filled in. There was no mortar to bind the material used. It should have been mortar, but there was none of it. The stuff used turned out to be rabbit, as the native word goes, but which is simply a corruption of the English word "rubbish." Secondly, it was proved that the ground on which the foundations rested was soft ground; originally it was ground on which stood a cowshed. Thus, however good the ground may have been for that shed, it was not ground on which an ordinary chawl ought to have been allowed to be built without a strong solid foundation. These were the two principal reasons. But the defence urged a third ground, which was that the municipal excavations around the house more or less contributed also to the collapse. The prosecution was not able to disprove this theory. At any rate, considerable doubt was created in my mind and in the mind of two other jurors by the evidence elicited. The Judge himself expressed his doubts while summing up the case to the jury. Thus the excavations, the soft character of the ground, and the perfunctory way in which the dogras were filled were the contributory causes. Add negligence—negligence, firstly, on the part of the municipal inspector; and, secondly, on the part of the builder and those artificers whom he employed to build up the dogras. It was a surprise to learn from the mouth of the municipal inspector that he *never cared* to inspect the house for nine months, when it was almost completed. Asked the reason, he observed that it lay in an "obscure" locality. Had he taken care to inspect the house from the time the foundations were about to be constructed, I dare say the house might have still stood there. My personal astonishment still is that no municipal servant cared to ascertain whether a structure of the character which was allowed to be built ought to have been allowed on ground which had no solid foundation to speak of. Of course, the non-existence of the by-laws is the plea put forward to shirk the responsibility. Be that as it may, there was a difference among the jurors—the difference being whether the collapse was not *partially* caused by the excavations. Though the Judge accepted the verdict of the majority, he did not do so before expressing his own doubts on the point.

Now, Sir, with the evidence in that case fresh on my mind, I was convinced that the word "good" was liable to create great friction if allowed to pass. In practice I thought that it would lead to endless trouble. There would be, besides, great harshness, if not something worse, on the side of the petty inspectors and others who will have eventually to be delegated to see that the by-laws were observed, and bitter complaints on the part of the builders. It is really not so easy as people imagine to say what is good brick and what not. Nobody need be surprised if the Municipality allowed its own contractor to use Matoonga bricks at Rs. 9 per thousand, and yet insisted on a builder using Callian bricks at Rs. 11 and 12 per thousand. There are other aspects which need to be considered, but I will not encumber this correspondence, already lengthy, by dilating on them. I do not deny that opinions differ on the subject; but I do think that in the long run the omission of the word is not likely to do harm, as is somewhat hysterically apprehended, or defeat the object we all have in view. I am as anxious as the Commissioner himself to see that houses are not so built as to collapse within a couple of years of their construction. But it should be remembered that the collapse of the house in Jambulwadi was *not* owing to bad bricks and bad timbers, as the public have somehow been misled into believing. The causes were culpable negligence on the part of the builder and the municipality alike. And if I gave my support to the amendment, I did so under the strong conviction left on my mind personally by the evidence I heard at the trial.—Yours, &c.

July 8. D. E. WACHA.

AN AFFRAY WITH ARABS.

A SECUNDERABAD correspondent writes to a contemporary:—The case in which two Arabs are charged with having attacked and wounded Lieutenant Sexton of the Hyderabad Contingent, and Lieutenant Brewster of the Artillery, whilst on a shooting trip in the Indur district on the 20th May last, commenced yesterday in General Campbell's court at Chaddarghat. Mr. Forbes, pleader, prosecuted, and a native pleader of the City High Court defended the prisoners. Colonel Prideaux, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, watched the case on behalf of the officers. The evidence of the complainants went to show that whilst they were encamped near the village of Salikontah, they sent Faridkhan, one of their shikaris, to the village to procure two buffaloes for a kill. Farid returned and reported that the buffaloes were refused, and that he had been hustled by Arabs. Subsequently two Arabs came up, accompanied by the village Patel and others. When Mr. Sexton inquired what they had come for, the bigger Arab of the two replied, "To furnish supplies." But the smaller Arab said they had not paid for their former supplies, and spoke insolently. The officers refuted the complaint indignantly, whereupon the smaller Arab drew a pistol and brandished it in front of them. Mr. Sexton got up, and from behind seized the man by his two arms as he was about to draw a sword. Mr. Brewster rushed up behind, and, seizing the Arab, hurled him down an embankment. Then the smaller Arab ran towards Mr. Brewster and aimed a pistol at his head. Mr. Brewster wrenching away the pistol struck the Arab with it on the head, and the pistol went off, and the flash of the discharge set fire to Mr. Brewster's coat. He noticed at the time that the Arab's arm was also burnt by the flash. Thinking matters were getting serious Mr. Brewster ran to his tent to get a gun, but on the way he tripped and fell, when the smaller Arab ran up and stuck him with a spear in the thigh. Mr. Sexton then called out to him that he was wounded by a pistol. The Arabs, soon after the affray, ran away. The matter was subsequently reported to the police.

In cross-examination it was elicited that a pass was obtained to shoot in the jaghirs of the Nizam's territory; that the officers showed their wounds to a native doctor, who came to Indur, and that he did not extract the bullet from Mr. Sexton's arm, saying the inflammation was too great. He bandaged Mr. Brewster's wounds. He did not, however, give a certificate of the extent of the injuries. Mr. Brewster admitted that a man had been killed in a village near Indur, and that his relations complained to him about it; but he said the man was killed by a tiger. The pleader for the defence endeavoured after this to show that the officers were the real aggressors, having created a panic in the village, and threatened to assault the Arabs, who, in self-defence, used arms. The case was adjourned.

STRYCHNINE as an antidote for snake-poison, has long been known in Australia, but it has been reserved for Dr. Mueller, of Yackandandah, in the colony of Victoria, to explain in a definite fashion the theory and practice of that rather formidable remedy. This experienced practitioner—who assures us that out of about one hundred cases, some of them at the point of death, treated by this method, only one has been known to fail—dissolves one part of nitrate of strychnine in 240 parts of water mingled with a little glycerine. The mixture is injected under the skin on any part of the body—the neighbourhood of the bitten part, however, being preferred. Strychnine and the poisonous secretion which the snake's fang injects into the wound are described as "thoroughly antagonistic," and Dr. Mueller assures us that no hesitation need be felt in pushing the use of the drug to quantities that would be fatal in the absence of snake-poison. The "one failure" referred to above is attributed to the mistake of discontinuing the operation after a grain and a quarter of strychnine had been injected.

THE ANNUAL POLICE REPORT.

THE following Government Resolution on the report of the Police administration in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1890, was issued yesterday:—

There were reported to the Bombay City Police in 1890, 26,114 cases, cognizable and non-cognizable, as compared with 25,764 in 1889, while 28,228 persons were brought before the courts as compared with 26,983 in 1889, and 24,766 were convicted as compared with 23,618. This apparent increase in crime occurred principally in cognizable cases which rose from 17,824 to 18,518; but among these cases the increase was confined to cases under class VI. (offences under laws other than the Penal Code) which rose from 13,528 to 14,602, while offences under the Penal Code fell from 3,598 to 3,194. Offences against the Police Acts rose from 9,240 to 10,548, against the Mercantile Marine Act from 68 to 117, and against the Abkari Act from 49 to 81, and nuisance cases rose from 71 to 123. The Commissioner of Police attributes the increase in these classes of cases to the greater vigilance of the police, and as to convictions obtained stood in the high proportion of nearly 97 per cent. on cases, the vigilance of the police may be considered to have been tempered with discretion. With regard to Penal Code cases the Governor in Council observes with satisfaction that the decrease in offences reported was accompanied by an increase from 54 to 57 per cent. in the proportion ending in conviction. A striking feature of the City Police statistics, as compared with those of mofussil, is the almost total absence in the former of "cases declared to be false," which play so large a part in the latter. This would seem to imply greater care on the part of the City Police and Magistrates; but from the facts noticed in the next paragraph Government are inclined to doubt whether a number of cases which ought to appear in either column 5 or column 18 of Statement A, Part I, are not incorrectly kept out of those columns.

2.—The Governor in Council notices with satisfaction that serious offences against the persons fell from 336 in 1889 to 287 in the year under review, and that among these, cases of culpable homicide fell from 5 to 3; but there was no decrease in the number of murders and attempts to murder. The number of deaths from unknown causes, many of which are no doubt due to violence, fell, however, from 35 to 22. Three of the 6 murders committed in 1890, and two of the three attempts to murder were prosecuted to conviction—proportions which compare somewhat favourably with those of the previous year. There was an increase from 40 to 56 in cases of grievous hurt and from 2 to 9 in cases of administering stupefying drugs, and there was a decrease in the proportion of convictions recorded in cases of the former kind. The Governor in Council would here point out what appears to be an inaccuracy in the preparation of Statement A. The number of cases of murder reported to have been committed within the year 1890 is shown as 6 in column 4. As it appears from column 5 that the police did not decline to investigate any of these cases under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, it must be assumed that they investigated them all, and it is not clear how 5 only are entered in columns 12—14 as investigated, or why, 3 having ended in conviction, the percentage of "cases ending in conviction on Police cases investigated" is shown in column 16 as 60, instead of 50 per cent. Similarly out of 5 rape cases reported and presumably investigated, since investigation is not shown to have been declined, one case which ended in conviction is shown as representing 33 instead of 20 per cent. of the cases investigated. The same remarks apply to a large number of the other cases in the statement. There would appear to be errors of omission either in column 5 or in columns 12—14, which should engage the attention of the Commissioner in preparing the statistics for the current year.

3.—Turning to offences against property it is observed that cases of robbery rose from 20 to 23; but the proportion of convictions rose from 45 to 74 per cent. Cases of house trespass and house-breaking showed a slight decrease. Cases of theft fell from 2,478 to 2,258, cases of criminal breach of trust from 339 to 236, and cases of receiving stolen property from 95 to 53. These decreases may be regarded as still more satisfactorily if they are due, as the Commissioner of Police supposes, to the effects of the vigilance shown by the police in proceeding against offenders in the former year.

4.—The value of property reported stolen fell from Rs. 2,51,693 in 1889 to Rs. 2,13,606 in 1890—a satisfactory decrease, though the figures for 1890 still largely exceed those for 1888. The value of the property recovered was Rs. 1,55,070 or 51·2 per cent. as compared with 50·8 per cent. in 1889. The police secured the conviction of 64 receivers as compared with 80 in 1889 and 54 in 1888. There were 334 persons arrested under Section 35 of Act XIII. of 1856, of whom 264 or 79 per cent. were convicted against 413 arrests and 365 or 88 per cent. of convictions in 1889.

5.—Judged by the criminal statistics the City Police did not fall below their usual standard of efficiency in 1890. The visits of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales at the commencement and of his Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch of Russia at its close threw much temporary labour and responsibility on the force, and the Commissioner expresses his gratification, in which Government concurs, at the manner in which the police performed their duties on those occasions. The account of departmental rewards and punishments adds to the credit of the force in 1890. The number of men rewarded rose from 303 in 1889 to 438, while the number punished fell from 519 to 422. The Governor in Council notices with pleasure the commendation bestowed by the Commissioner of Police on individual Superintendents of the force, and more particularly on Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, whose services in the detective branch have, since the close of the year, been rewarded by the Government of India with the title of Sardar.

CREMATION OF MISS PICKETT.

THE cremation of the remains of Miss Kate F. Pickett, the Lady Principal of the Sanghamitta Girls' High School, who met with her death by drowning on Wednesday night, took place at the Alfred Model Farm on Saturday afternoon, it being the first instance of a European's remains being cremated in Ceylon. The body was embalmed on Thursday night and placed in a zinc coffin, with a glass lid at one end through which the deceased's face was visible. By 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, about 6,000 to 7,000 Buddhists assembled on the premises, mostly clad in white, to take part in the funeral procession. The *cortege* left Tichborne Hall at about 4 p. m., the procession being formed as follows:—First went the tom-tom beaters and native musicians; then the boys belonging to the Buddhist and Theosophists' School; next followed the hearse, which was covered with white and decorated with gold and silver paper, drawn by a pair of horses. The chief mourners who followed behind the coffin were Mrs. O. L. G. A. Weerakoon, President of the Women's Educational Society; the members of the Theosophical Society; and the boarders and scholars of the institution of which the deceased was Lady Principal. Shortly after 5 p.m., the procession reached the Alfred Model Farm, and the coffin was placed on the pile arranged for it; but, before it was set on fire, Dr. Bowles Daly, Ghanniswera Unnanse, a pupil of the High Priest at Maligakande, and Mr. Dharmapala, a prominent Theosophist and Buddhist, addressed the large concourse of people assembled on the grounds, passing eulogiums on the virtues and merits of the deceased. The funeral pile was set fire to by Mrs. Weerakoon, in the absence of any close relations on whom the said duty usually devolves, and after the Buddhist Priest had given *pansil* to all the Buddhists gathered there. The coffin was a costly one, lined with white satin and mounted with silver-coloured furniture. An arch had been erected at the entrance to the Model Farm, while a square pandal was raised over the funeral pile. The gathering at the place of cremation was very large, and there were a fair number of Europeans present to witness the cremation and the ceremony connected with it. Mr. J. W. Allport, Science Master of the Royal College, took a photograph of the funeral pile and the assembly. It is said, that the ashes of the deceased will be sent over to Australia to her mother, who is also a Buddhist.—*Times of Ceylon.*

THE British Medical Association now numbers 13,500 members, and is spreading over the whole of the British Empire, large branches being founded in the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, West Indies, Jamaica, Hong Kong, the last formed colonial branch being an important one for Burma. Its fifty-ninth annual meeting will be held at Bournemouth during the four days ending July 31. Dr. J. Roberts Thompson will preside. Dr. Brunton is to give the address on medicine, Professor Chiene on surgery, and Dr. Cox Seaton on public medicine. Dr. Pye Smith will preside over the medical section, Dr. Ward Cousins over the surgical, Dr. Maury Deas over the psychological, and Dr. Dickinson over the pathological. The Bishop of Winchester is to preach the annual sermon in St. Peter's Church. This is Bournemouth's first year of incorporation, and the Town Council means to give the Association a grand reception and ball.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

TRIAL OF MANECKJEE ASLAJEE AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a special jury continued the trial of Maneckjee Aslajee on the three charges of murder and two charges of abetting the commission of suicide by Buchoobai and Peroz bai, which we mentioned in detail in yesterday's issue. The court was crowded by a number of Parsees, as on the preceding day. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Mr. Frere, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, defended the prisoner; while Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, watched the case on behalf of the relatives of the deceased ladies. About a dozen witnesses, examined before the coroner's jury, were called and examined yesterday, and they all substantially repeated the statements they had made before the coroner. Among these witnesses were Mallikbhoy Manikbhoy, the old Mahomedan who was out of breath and felt giddy when he got with a Mahomedan boy, named Syed Lall, to the top balcony, but who had no strength to proceed beyond the entrance to the terrace, and lay down on the floor without enjoying the sights he had gone up to see. The third witness was Hemchund, a small Hindu boy, who preceded the Parsee ladies up to the terrace and saw with them the harbour and other sights, but who went down alone, leaving the Parsee ladies on the top balcony. The next witness was Prabhushunker Pudumsey, who repeated his statement made before the coroner. Then came a Hindu peon named Luxmon Narayen, who went up the Tower with a boy named Babajee Suddoo. Two of the friends of Dowlut Luxmon, the Accountant-General's sepoy, were next examined, the third being absent. None of these witnesses heard any screams, or shouts, or any noise of a struggle while they were up in the Tower. None of them saw any Parsee children in the Tower that afternoon. None of them saw any women run up to the top balcony in tattered clothes or heard any women cry "Marrairai! marrairai!" or say to any one, "Here are some children; come here." None of them saw any Khojas there, young or old. None of them noticed either of the Parsee ladies wearing spectacles. Dowlut Luxmon, the Accountant-General's sepoy, on the other hand, said he saw the two Parsee children on the top balcony, but that they went down before witness and his companions were called into the clock-room by Atmaram, havildar. This havildar of the University, after generally corroborating Dowlut, swore that he met the prisoner coming down the stairs as he was going up with the keys of the clock-room. He was sure there were no Parsee children up the terrace that day at all. The next witness called was Nawazbai, one of

was standing the second body was about to fall, and as I saw it falling I moved back a pace or two.

Did you hear the first body falling?—Yes; I heard the sound of the first body falling.

How far were you then?—I was then with my friends in front of the High Court, near an almond tree.

Did you remain at that place when you heard the first body fall?—Immediately I heard the sound of the first body falling I went near the Tower.

Had you to cross a road in going near the Tower?—Yes; I had to cross a road and the compound of the Tower. I passed through the gate into the compound.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: How long were you at the top of the Tower?—I think about ten minutes. The Parsee ladies were with me all the time. I did not notice either of them wearing spectacles.

And during the time you were up you saw these two ladies as the only Parsees?—Yes; the rest were all Hindus.

You saw no Parsee children at the top?—No.

Did you go round the top balcony only once or oftener?—Only once.

Did you go straight down in leaving?—Yes.

The Judge: Did you go up at any time before?—Yes, about two years before with members of my family.

To the jury: I did not see anything up above the top of the Tower. I cannot read the time by the clock.

To Mr. Lang: I am short-sighted.

Prabhushunker Pudumsey, examined by Mr. Scott: I remember the 25th April last, on which day, about 3 or 3-15 p. m., I went up the Tower with 3 or 4 Mahomedan women and two Mahomedans. One of the latter was a full-grown man and the other was a boy about 12 or 13 years of age. They were accompanying the women. We all went together to the top of the Tower. I saw one or two Marwarees sitting by the side of the bells. I stood at the bells to look at them. I stood about a quarter of an hour or half an hour. I saw the Marwarees go down. I also saw the Mahomedan women and the Mahomedans go down. While I was looking at the bells I found four or five Ghatees passing behind me. I saw an old Mahomedan and a boy sitting close by me near the bells. That was before I saw the Ghatees. The old Mahomedan and the boy came after me. After some time I saw a Baboo and a Baboo boy come up, at which time the Ghatees had all gone down. When the Baboos came, none of the others were there. Other persons were coming up, but I did not pay any attention to them, as I was looking at the harbour and its sights. Some people did come whilst I was looking there. I did not walk round the balcony. After the Ghatees went down I commenced looking at the sea, opposite the bells on the east side. While I was again looking at the bells I saw one or two policemen come up.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: I did not go round the bells.

Did you remain the whole time in the open space after you reached the top landing?—Yes; looking about at the bells and at the harbour sights.

During the whole time you were there you heard no sounds of a struggle or of screaming.—No.

You saw no women crying with their dress disarranged?—No.

You heard no one saying "Marrairai! marrairai!"?—No.

You heard no one saying "Here are some Parsee children; let us stop here?"—No.

You saw no Parsee with his dress loose and a turban in his hand, running fast?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: During the whole time I was looking at the sights in the harbour, I don't remember whether the wind was blowing hard at the time.

To the jury: When the police came up, they told us not to go down, as a theft had been committed. There were the old Mahomedan and the Mahomedan boy and others.

To the Judge: I am a Brahmin and get Rs. 20 a month. I am unemployed at present. I left my service about a month and a half ago. I was examined before the Coroner, after which I left my master's service. My master was a Lohana. I had never been up the Tower before.

Did the police keep you in custody or allow you to go?—I was allowed to go about midnight or half an hour later.

Did you make a statement to the police before you were allowed to go?—Yes; I made a statement.

Why did you not go round the Tower?—I had thought of doing so after seeing the harbour, but before I could do so I was stopped by the police. I had stayed at my house on the day I went to the Tower. I came to Bombay about [illegible] years I was without employment. I served two or three masters.

Luxmon Narayen, a peon in the shop of Narayen Dhurumsey in Meadow Street, examined by Mr. Lang: On the 25th April last I went with a boy, named Babajee Suddoo, to see the Tower. We saw Gungajee Herojee there and asked him to let us up. Dowlut Luxmon came there with three Hindu guests and asked Gungajee to let them up. Gungajee said, "Some persons have gone up, and when they come down we shall let you up." Meantime the prisoner came, put his hand into his pocket twice, and gave Gungajee something. I did not hear him say anything to Gungajee, who then opened the door. The Parsee entered the door first, and then Dowlut's three guests, and then we two followed. We went straight up to the top of the Tower. Dowlut was not with us. There were 5 or 6 Mehmon women, a Mehmon man, and a Mehmon boy, the old man Mallikbhoy and a boy with him, and the Bania boy named Prabhashunker. Prisoner went up first, and we followed him. We went to the north side and walked completely round, and then went and stood at the bells. The prisoner was looking at the sea. I saw two Parsee ladies come up, accompanied by Dowlut. I did not see the prisoner then and do not know where he was. The Parsee ladies went to the southern side. We were looking at the bells, when Atmaram, the University havildar, came up with the keys and asked Dowlut "where are the two Parsee ladies?" Dowlut was then standing near us. Dowlut, pointing to the direction, said they had gone that way. Atmaram went in that direction to call the Parsee ladies. Returning, he said, in answer to Dowlut, that the Parsee ladies said they would follow them. Atmaram went down, followed by 5 or 6 of us—the three guests of Dowlut, and myself and my friend, and Dowlut. The prisoner did not go down with us. He had not gone down before we went. When I went down I did not see the prisoner there. I did not see him at all. The Mehmon party went down immediately after we got up. Atmaram opened the clock-room, and all of us went in.

Did you meet any one going up as you got down?—No; I don't remember.

How long did you remain in the clock-room?—About two or three minutes.

Did you go down straight?—Yes.

Did you meet any one on the stairs?—No.

Did you see any Parsee children?—I did not notice.

When you got down, did you see the bodies of the Parsee ladies?—Yes; I saw them lying on the ground.

How was the prisoner dressed?—He had on a black coat, white pataloons, and a Parsee turban.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: I looked down when I was looking at the bells.

While you were leaning to look at the bells, a person might have passed you without your seeing him?—Yes.

After Atmaram came up with the keys, you did not see the prisoner?—No.

When you went down to the clock-room, you left on the top the Parsee ladies, the old Mussulman and the boy, and the Bania Prabhashunker?—Yes.

To the best of your belief, those were all the persons left on the terrace?—Yes.

And they were near the landing-place of the terrace?—Yes.

There were no Parsee children when you went down?—I saw none.

You heard no scream, or shouting, or noise of any kind?—No.

When you got down and saw the bodies there, you saw a crowd there?—There was a large crowd.

Dowlut accompanied the Parsee ladies?—He came after them, he followed them, but he was with them.

Had he anything in his hand at the time?—He had a bottle in his hand.

When you went up, you were in all six persons and no more?—Six and no more.

Then it is not true that two Khojas or Mussulmans came up?—No, I did not see any Khojas or Mussulmans.

And you saw no Khojas on the terrace at all?—No.

Did you see what the prisoner did when he got to the terrace?—I saw him looking at the sea. I did not see what he did at first.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: I took a round on the terrace.

To the jury: If any one had come up the staircase and followed me round, I could not have seen him.

To the Judge: I am 25 or 26 years of age and have been four years in my present master's service. I came to Bombay about four years ago. I was first in the service of Ruttonsey Poonja. My pay is Rs. 9 a month. I collect outstandings. I was not arrested in the Tower. About three days after this occurrence I was taken to Mr. McDermott's bungalow. Dowlut came and called me, and I went with him. I made my statement there and then, and it was taken down.

Babajee Suddoo, a student, examined by Mr. Lang, corroborated the preceding witness. He said: I am 12 or 13 years of age. I went up the Tower with Narayen, Dowlut's three guests, and the prisoner. The latter went up first. There were some persons up the terrace when we went there—4 or 5 Mahomedan women, a Mahomedan and a boy, and a Bania. We saw them going down. The prisoner went round by the left side and stood at the western part of the Tower. We took a round and then came near the bells, and we were looking at them. I was near the bells when the two Parsee ladies came up. They went round the left side, but did not come up where we were standing. Dowlut came up immediately after the Parsee ladies. Four or five minutes later the havildar, Atmaram, came up. We all then went down, except the prisoner and the ladies. I did not see him go down before we left. I did not see him on the terrace when we went down. I did not see him pass me when we were near the bells.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: I was engaged at the bells about half an hour.

Were you leaning when looking at the bells?—Yes.

The Judge: Had you never seen the bells before?—No.

Mr. Jardine: You saw no Parsees, except the ladies and the prisoner?—No.

You saw no Parsee children either on the terrace or in the Tower?—No.

If there had been four or any Parsee children in the Tower, you would have seen them?—Yes.

You were in that part of the terrace some considerable time before you went down?—Yes, till Atmaram came.

You heard no noises, screams, or shouting while you were there?—No.

To the Judge: I made a statement to the police. A policeman came to my house and took me.

How many days after the ladies fell?—I don't know.

Did you go to school in the meantime?—Yes.

Was your statement taken down in writing?—I did not see it taken down.

Wittoo Babajee, examined by Mr. Lang, said: I am in the service of a Brahmin at Lohar Chawl. I remember the day the Parsee ladies fell down the Tower. I came to Bombay about 15 days before the fall. I went to the Tower with Dowlut, Heroo Luxmon, and two others, Luxmon Narayen and Babajee Suddoo. The prisoner went ahead of us all. On going to the top, we took a round on the terrace. The prisoner was standing towards the west of the Tower. When we were in the clock-room, we saw two Parsee ladies going up. As we were standing in the door leading to the clock-room, we saw the ladies pass up. On coming down I saw the bodies of the same ladies lying on the gravel. Atmaram was on the terrace, but I don't know where he was when we went down. The others went down with us.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: There were no Parsee children on the terrace?—I did not see any.

There were no Parsee children on the terrace at all?—I did not see any.

You heard no screams, or sounds, or shouting while you were in the Tower?—No.

The Judge: Who went down first?—Dowlut.

Who followed him?—I went immediately after him.

Did you make a statement to the police?—Yes.

When did you make it?—The day after the occurrence.

Who took you to the police?—A police sepoy.

Were you taken together?—We all three, Dowlut's friends, were taken together.

Was your statement taken down?—Yes.

Narayen Raghoo, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was a toddy-drawer living in Bombay. He went with Dowlut Luxmon and two other friends to the Tower on the day the Parsee ladies fell. The prisoner also went up the Tower. Witness and his friends walked round the terrace and were looking at the bells. All that time the prisoner was standing near them. Witness went round before looking at the bells. The two Parsee ladies, on coming up, passed the witness and then went to the left. They came up before witness went down with the other four persons. Atmaram and Dowlut went down with them. The Parsee went down first, and after that Atmaram came up.

Did you see the Parsee go down?—Yes; I was near the terrace.

Where were the Parsee ladies at the time?—They were on the terrace.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: You heard no cries or shouts?—No.

Did you see any Parsee children on the terrace that afternoon?—No.

There were no Parsee children on the balcony when you went down with Dowlut and Atmaram?—No.

Am I right in saying that the only persons you left on the balcony were the two Parsee ladies, the old Mahomedan and a boy, and Prabhushunker?—Yes.

Mr. Lang: How do you know there were no Parsee children on the terrace?—Because I did not see them.

To the Judge: I am a toddy-drawer and receive Rs. 10 as wages from a Bhundaree under whom I am employed. I am still in his employ. I made a statement to the police on the evening of the day following the occurrence. Dowlut's other friends made their statements. I did not hear all the statements made. They were taken down. A police sepoy took me from my house to make the statement.

Dowlut Luxmon, examined by Mr. Scott, said: I am a sepoy in the office of the Accountant-General. On the 25th April I was asked to take three persons to see the University Tower. The name of one is Wittoo, the other Narsikar, and the third Heroo Shetalkur. I asked [illegible] in charge of the Tower to go up. He did not allow at first, but after the prisoner came and gave him some pice he allowed us to go. The prisoner went up first, followed by my friends. I did not go up with them. Then there came two Parsee ladies five or six minutes after the others had gone up. The ladies asked Atmaram, havildar, to let them up. Atmaram took the keys from the hamal and took the ladies into the library-room. I followed them with Atmaram's permission. They got into the Tower from the library. Atmaram unlocked the door of the Tower stairs. I saw two Mahomedan women going down. They looked like Mahomedan women. We four went up four steps, when Atmaram turned back to get the keys of the clock-room. We three went up—I and the ladies. On reaching the terrace, the ladies went to the left hand, while I went to the right. I did not go round the Tower. I found my friends standing there and remained with them. I saw the prisoner there. He was standing at a corner, looking towards the sea. Atmaram came up in about five minutes and asked us to come down, saying he had got the keys. He went to call the ladies, whom I did not see. He came back without the ladies. We then went down. We were a party of ten, including two Parsee children who preceded us.

Did you see the Parsee children on the top of the Tower?—Yes. I saw them going down first, and we followed. I believe one was a girl and the other a boy. I did not take any special notice of them. I cannot identify them because they had not clean dress then, but had dirty clothes on.

How many children did you see?—I think I saw two.

Where was the prisoner then?—I think he was left behind. We then went to see the clock-room. While we were going down, we met the Baboos on the third floor. I don't know what time it was. The prisoner was then on the top, looking towards the sea. The Parsee ladies were also on the top, and I had lost sight of them. When we came down, I saw the bodies of the Parsee ladies lying in the compound.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: I made a statement to the police on the 26th April.

Did you tell the police that when you went down to the clock-room, the prisoner accompanied you?—No.

Did you not say to the police that a Parsee, a Parsee girl, and two Hindus went into the clock-room?—No.

You heard no shouts or screams in the Tower?—No.

Did the Parsee ladies come to the Tower from the High Court side or the Secretariat side?—From the High Court side.

Did you see the prisoner first come to the Tower?—Yes.

Did you notice the direction he came from?—He also came from the High Court side.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: I did not see the prisoner in the clock-room. I did not see him leave the top of the Tower. I was standing with my back towards the staircase.

To the jury: The ladies handed me a four-anna piece, which I handed to the havildar.

To Mr. Jardine: I don't know if either of the ladies wore spectacles. I stated before the coroner that neither of them wore spectacles. That is true.

To the Judge: I did not take any notice whether either of the ladies wore spectacles. I remember now that neither of them wore spectacles.

Atmaram Babajee, University havildar, examined by Mr. Lang, corroborated generally the statements of the preceding witness. He did not notice either of the Parsee ladies wearing spectacles. They came in a cheerful mood and asked to be let upstairs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: I am quite sure that I met the prisoner coming down as I was going up the Tower with the keys of the clock-room. I made a statement that very evening to the police.

You did not see any Parsee children up the terrace that day at all?—No.

You found the Parsee ladies on the north side of the terrace alone?—Yes.

And you left them alone?—Yes.

You heard no sounds of screams or shouting?—No. If a man from the clock-room speaks out, he can be easily heard on the terrace.

If anybody speaks on the winding staircase, the sound can be heard both up and down?—Yes.

Was there any specially high breeze that day?—None; it was an ordinary breeze. There was nothing unusual about it

In coming down the Tower, did you meet any one but the Baboos?—I only saw the Baboos going up.

When you came down by the library door, did you look the door?—No; but after speaking to the hamal, I went back and locked it. I found the portico door open, and I met a policeman in the porch.

Did you see any young Khojas in the Tower that day?—No; I saw no other Mussulmans in the Tower that day except those I have mentioned.

You went up afterwards with the police?—Yes.

And you found only the two Baboos, the old Mahomedan and the boy, and Prabhushunker up there?—Yes.

You said the organ-room is kept locked; is the clock-room also kept locked?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: I was half way down the big staircase from the library when the hamal told me that the ladies had fallen. Having locked the library door, I was coming down the main staircase when I met the police. The door leading to the bottom of the Tower was open. From the library verandah there are four ways down, but the doors on the Secretariat side are kept locked. The other doors are also locked.

To the Judge: So that if the library door is locked there is no other way to get out.

To the jury: I took the sepoys by the porch entrance, not the library entrance. Immediately after I came down to the ground, I took the two sepoys up. We did not go straight up, but examined the rooms as we went up. I never saw the prisoner before the 25th April.

To the Judge: When one has got into the verandah, he could not go any further, because the door is closed.

Nawazbai Shapurjee Engineer, examined by Mr. Lang: I am in my twelfth year. I remember the 25th April last. I went to the Rajabai Tower that day with my paternal uncle, Ardasir, maternal uncle Cowasjee, and my sister Shirinbai. Ardasir is older than I am. Cowasjee is also older than I am by two or three years. My sister Sherinbai is in her sixth year. We went straight to the Tower from my house, which we left at 2-30 p.m. My maternal uncle saw the Cathedral clock and said that was the time. When we reached the ground-floor of the Tower, Cowasjee paid one anna to a sepoy who allowed us to go up. We four first went up, and after we got up a few steps, two Mussulman boys, about 14 or 15 years old, went up also. We met five or seven persons of different castes coming down. When we got to the top, I saw two Marwarees and two Mussulman boys, who were behind us, also at the top. Owing to my younger sister being unable to go up fast, they were allowed to go up before us. I saw no other persons at the top except the two Mussulmans and the two Marwarees. As we got to the top we heard the clock strike 3 p.m. We looked at the bells as the strokes were being made on the bells and heard the strokes. Just about this time five or six women of the oilmen caste came up, and just then the Marwarees who were there went down. The women of the oilman caste looked to me like Hindus, but I am not sure which caste they were. After the two Mahomedans went down, a Parsee and two Mussulmans came up. The prisoner is that Parsee. The two Mussulmans were young, about 24 or 25 years of age. They came up and conversed at the top of the stairs. I was standing a short distance from them. Thereafter two Parsee women came up. I cannot say how long after the Parsee and the Mahomedans. The two Mahomedans who were talking with the Parsee went down. The women of the oilman caste also went down, and the two Mahomedan boys, who had followed us, also went down after the women of the oilman caste. The Parsee women, just as they came up, began to walk round. After all the other persons had gone down, the Parsee began to go after the Parsee women. The latter walked round the tower three or four times and then they went down. The Parsee followed them. Just as the Parsee women commenced to go down the clock chimed 3-30 p.m. We heard the chimes and then went round the terrace. Only we four were there at the top. Having gone round the tower once, we stood there. Just then we saw the thin and white-looking woman come up, followed by the stout and dark-looking woman. They were the same Parsee ladies we saw going down. Their clothes, as they came up again, were disordered. The *sarrees* of both of them had got off their persons almost entirely, and they both had covered their bodies with their *sarrees*, holding the rest of the *sarrees* in their hands. We were standing a short distance from the staircase. The thin-looking woman had her *mathaban* on. The stout lady had no *mathaban* on, nor did she wear the spectacles which she had on when she came up the first time. The thin-looking girl said to the other—"There are Parsee children here; come here." They were coming to where we were with a view to stand by us. Meanwhile the prisoner came up, and just as he did so the stout-looking woman said "Marrairai! marrairai!"

Interpreter: It is an expression used by native women to express their feelings of sorrow, pity, fear, or apprehension of sorrow or danger. It is also an exclamation of despair or disappointment.

Witness continued: The ladies then passed us in the direction of the High Court. The Parsee also followed them. The clock then struck 3-30 p.m. While we were listening to the chimes and were standing there, the Parsee, with his coat unbuttoned and his turban in his hand, walked away quickly from where we were. I cannot say what the Parsee or the ladies had been doing after they went past us. They went past us only once. I did not notice particularly whether the Parsee's coat was buttoned or unbuttoned when he came up a second time, but I think it was buttoned. He then went down the staircase. We were looking then in the direction of the harbour and of our house. We remained only a short time after the Parsee went down, and as we did not succeed in finding our house, we went downstairs. As we went down we met people going up. I think they were five or six people. I cannot recognise them. One appeared to me to be like a Portuguese. He appeared like this man (the Baboo Suratchundra Chowdree); but I cannot be sure. When we got to the bottom entrance, there was nobody there; not even the sepoy who was there when we went up. As we got out of the entrance, we saw the ladies whom we had seen at the top lying on the ground. I then saw a bare-footed Parsee running up. He had no turban on, but had only a cap on. That Parsee asked us if the women who had fallen belonged to our house. We said they did not. We then went straight home. I did not tell anybody what I had seen. As soon as we got home I laid down, because, having seen the bodies of the ladies, we were much afraid. I got up about six o'clock, at lamp-light time, and asked my mother to give me some water to drink. She gave me some water and asked me why I had gone to sleep so early. I then said to her we had been to see the Tower, that Parsee ladies had fallen down the Tower, and that we were in consequence much frightened. I did go to Mr. Craigie's office, and I made a statement there which was taken down in writing. It was six or seven days after the girls had fallen.

At this stage the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

A GIRASIA DISPUTE.

THE following is the judgment of the Governor of Bombay in Council on the application from Vala Amra Unad and others, Mulgirasias of Sakardi, for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction in the matter of a decision of the Rajasthanik Court:—

This case appears to be one in which the actual enjoyment of ¼ of the 'vajo' of ¼ of the village by the Girasia appellants was admitted by the Talukdar respondents as subsisting in 1811. The *quasi* possession then exercised would be presumed to continue in the absence of proof of a complete ouster by the Talukdars. It was on the latter to prove the ouster rather than on Girasias to prove the continuance of their active enjoyment. There is, in fact, some, though it appears but weak, evidence of a continuance of their enjoyment going to corroborate the natural presumption that it was not gratuitously abandoned. If subsequently to 1841 and before the period of limitation the Talukdar appropriatad the share of revenue and interest in the village previously held by the Girasias, that is a fact that ought to be susceptible of proof, and the Talukdars ought to prove it. The judgment of the Rajasthanik Court does not show that the right principle for dealing with the conflicting presumptions arising from present and former possession and enjoyment has been applied in this case Its decision will therefore be reversed and the case be remanded for fresh consideration and disposal with reference to the foregoing observations.

THE harvest in Hungary will, it is said, be of middling quantity and quality; in Austria it will be decidedly inferior to those of the last five years.

REMEMBER that "You are judged by your house as much as by your dress." Stay at home and make it bright with SAPOLIO. It is used for all cleaning purposes. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE FRAUDS IN THE COTTON TRADE.

A MEETING of the Cotton Trade Association was held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the memorandum drawn up by Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S., relative to the question of the frauds in the cotton trade and the deterioration of the staple. Mr. J. Tintner presided, and the others present were: Messrs. R. S. Campbell (W. and A. Graham and Co.); A. F. Beaufort (Lyon and Co.); A. P. de Saone and Stauber (George Lockhart and Co.); W. Beck (Ernsthausen and Co.); C. Douglas (Ritchie, Steuart and Co.); P. B. Savile (Sir Charles Forbes and Co.); G. K. Heinrichs (Glade and Co.); T. J. Ward (Ralli Brothers); A. Durst (Durst and Co.); H. Rowbotham (Gaddum, Bythell and Co.); A. Breul (Breul and [illegible]); H. C. Wright (Bombay Company, Ld.); H. B. [illegible] burn (T. H. Moore and Co.); J. Fairclo[illegible] Muir and Co.); H. Gawthorn (Killi[illegible] and Co.); O. Marshall (J. M. Drennan) [illegible] Purshotumdas (Narandas, Rajaram and [illegible] Kiddle; W. LeGeyt; Jahier (Volkart Brothers) [illegible] olchunda Bisondayal Hurdayal; and Nar[illegible] oba (Sabapatty Moodeliar and Co.).

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said:—Gentlemen,—We have met to-day to discuss Mr. James's memorandum, called "Proposals for Legis[illegible] a view to prevent Adulteration and other [illegible]t Practices in the Cotton Trade of the Bom[illegible]idency, with Suggestions for the Improvement [illegible]he Staples Exported." We must be very thankful [illegible] all the trouble he has taken, although he has not [illegible]e it for our sakes, but for fear that Government might be a loser by and by if the staple would deteriorate more. Government, of course, will not, then, be surprised if we request it to bear the expense for the working of those of the proposals which we might [illegible] although I am sure if any real good [illegible] come out of them, the trade would not grudge paying a small contribution towards the expenses incurred. The memorandum is too voluminous to go now into details. Mr. James admits that he has made several errors in his statements as an unprofessional writer would do, but I know that the able Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce will reply to them in full, and it would take too much time to go all through at present. Only one thing I should like to mention—that is, how misleading a comparison between the prices of Surats or a special kind of Surats and Americans must be. Prices depend so much on the quantity and quality of the Surat crop or that special description, and on the quantity and quality of the American or other cottons, on high or low exchange, and whether there was any speculation in that description or not, and on so many other circumstances, that it is almost impossible to make a reliable comparison between the different growths or descriptions of cotton. Although Mr. James says he does not want the Cotton Frauds Act re-introduced, his proposals come to nothing else. I dare say if the Act would be still in existence there might be a few members who might not be so anxious to have it repealed as they were some years ago; but it is quite another thing to start an agitation for a new Cotton Act which, I am sure, nobody here present would assist. I am certain that the adulteration of cotton with foreign matters rhas diminished during the last few years, and I am sure it is in that respect certainly not worse than American cotton. There is less of the fraudulent mixing in Colaba going on—although I will not say another word in its favor—than there had been which is shown by Sind and Persian imports during the last six months falling-off by 33,000 bales. There has been some false-packing going on the last two or three years, but this has almost entirely been stopped by the stringent rules of the Bombay and Liverpool Associations. With regard to staple, I think we may admit that the Surat cotton of to-day is not worse than the cotton of ten or fifteen years ago, but besides a series of bad monsoons, the fault to a very great extent lies with the ryot, who, with the high prices ruling during the last few seasons, could sell almost everything and make money by it, while if we should get a series of low-price seasons he would suffer materially, and there, I think, he might and ought to be protected and assisted by Government. That need not be done by legislation; in fact Mr. James, says: "I do not think that the ryot needs to be legislated for, but he does need Government assistance. It seems to me that Government have hitherto not made nearly sufficient use of the Director of Agriculture," and, I may add, of the Government experimental farms. I must say I don't know what practical value they have. The gentleman in charge of the Khandeish farm sends us from time to time samples of cottons he has grown. Some of them are very nice. We approved of them and expressed our desire to get such cottons, but we never heard again a word about them—whether he has given the seed to the ryot, or what he has done with it; or whether he has any such seed in quantity, we have not the slightest idea; while I think these farms might be turned at a very small expense to very good use in providing good seed for the ryot and assisting him to get it, and to give him advice what to sow. This is what Mr. James proposes the four assistant directors of agriculture should do—"travel about, teaching and encouraging the ryots, distributing good seed, and explaining the best methods of picking." I think that might be left to the managers of the farms under the instructions of the Director of Agriculture, without having the costly apparatus of four assistant directors, if it were possible to find the four European men of business. Mr. James suggests Government ought to induce the ryot to come for seed to its depots, and not to the village banya, and to give him the seed at a nominal price, or even for nothing. The expense would be a trifle, and would repay itself. The Association took this view long ago when it wrote to Government: "(1) That Government should discourage the growing practice of ginning the different growths together, thus producing a mixed and deteriorated seed; (2) that Government should point out to the cultivators the benefit of persevering with the cultivation of the finer descriptions of the staple; and (3) that Government should aid them in procuring improved seed for that purpose." But when pressed to co-operate themselves, Mr. James says they (the Association) declined. I do not know why the Association has been blamed so much. We are, whenever cotton comes up for a survey, very strict about the staples—rather too strict, as in the case of Khangaum, for instance, where no seller of Khangaum cotton will come up for a survey. You remember how four or five years ago lot over lot of Broach and Dholleras have been rejected as mixed. The consequence was that such cotton was shipped with the home guarantee, and the Association did not see it any more. To bring all the cotton before the eyes of the Association it would be necessary that every lot of cotton shipped would be accompanied by a certificate of the Association, and that such surveys should be held on Bombay standards made up from cotton of the ruling season. I don't see how a member shipping mixed cotton could be punished. Mr. James thinks he ought to be expelled from the Association, but on such a basis I think the Association could not work. We quite agree with Mr. James's first four proposals about prizes, selection of seed, clean picking, instructions by patels and school-masters about the same, and the distribution at cost price of good local seeds. We have followed him so far, but there we stop. He wants to make the mixing of kuppas, the transport of kuppas into certain areas, not keeping gins in thorough repair, ginning and passing of different varieties together, penal. But who is to control all this; how is the law to be enforced if passed? The Acts of 1829 and 1851 failed for want of special establishments, whose duty it was to watch for and bring breaches of the law to punishment. "Will one merchant openly inform against another?" Mr. James asks. Should it really be left, as Mr. James proposes to leave it, "to rival dealers, of which there are many who would love nothing better than to get a brother-trader into trouble by information to the police," I don't think a law could be passed on such a basis. Mr. James says expressly he does not want the old cotton fraud inspectors; but how could they be dispensed with? The Assistant of the Director of Agriculture whom we want to assist the ryot in his sowing only, will be expected also to look after the ginning and pressing of the cotton: and although Mr. James does not want to employ them to institute proceedings under the Act, they would, "like any other Government official, bring to the notice of the magistrate if they found that the law was being broken." Very soon these gentlemen would consider it their principal duty to follow up such malpractices, and as then the mixing would be done, of course, as soon as the Director's assistant left the gin or the press yards—and he could not possibly be everywhere in such a large district as Guzerat, "for he would have to ask for assistance," and we would have the cotton inspectors back again—only more of them—because in the last few years a lot of new cotton markets, new ginning and pressing factories, have been opened all over the country. The Native States and the Berars would of course have to be included and that would make a small army of inspectors, to put all whom beyond temptation, a good deal of money would be required, which the trade I think, would not be inclined to pay, as, with the past experience, it would consider that with all this machinery, cotton could not be kept absolutely pure and clean and beyond allowances at home. A few gentlemen on the Committee were inclined to follow Mr. James in his proposals with regard to missing kuppahs of different growths, and the transport of inferior kuppahs into better districts. But then arose the difficulty—how is it to be controlled, how are the districts to be defined? I have heard opinions that the districts with good seed ought to impose a sort of octroi or transit duty; but to this, I think, Government would strongly object, as it was their constant aim to abolish all transit duties. I think in the mixing of different varieties of kuppahs lies the greatest danger for the trade, and if any practicable proposals would come forward how to stop it, they would have our full support. It has become customary to apportion all blame for the deteriorationof the article to us in India; but does not the European spinner deserve some of it, too? From year to year he demands higher grades and better qualities; and if our Indian cotton has deteriorated so much, he can hardly expect to get them. He has been warned often enough that the cotton he insists on buying does not exist, and that he has to be satisfied with the allowance. Are we to be blamed, then, if the cotton does not come up to his ideal standard? The spinner is not quite so innocent as he is made to appear. I am sure not one would agree to buy cotton which is marked "mixed" and carry it as such through his books and invoices. To the other suggestion of Mr. James that all mixed cotton should be marked "Bombay" pressed, it might be answered that there is also some good cotton pressed at Bombay, and on the other hand some bad cotton up-country. The innocent spinner weaver., however, does not object steaming and sizing his piece-goods and selling it for full cotton cloth to the poor ryot or the bad village bunnia. I suppose it is his revenge, but not quite a fair one, since, as we read in Reuter's the other day, Manchester is going to boycott our Indian cotton, buying its cotton in America and sending out its sized cloth to India. I mention this only because one of the headings in the memorandum is called "Morality vs. Immorality." I hope that with good monsoons we shall have better cotton. Again, I may mention that the "Bilatee," which nobody would have touched before, has been bought largely of late, and that "Julgaum," which had become very bad two or three years ago, belonged again to the best Oomra cotton in the season just closed. I have now the pleasure to propose the following resolution:—"That this Association approves most heartily Mr. James's proposal, requesting Government to organise the distribution of good local seed in large quantities at cost price, or even below that, or, if necessary, *gratis*, in order to induce the ryot to procure his seed from the Government depots only. It cannot, however, accept his views with regard to legislation in any form, not considering the same desirable in principle nor conducive to the effect intended."

Mr. T. Ward seconded the motion.

Mr. Naradas Rajaram said: The question before the meeting was an important one, and before discussing and giving an opinion for or against it, he begged to draw their attention to the allegations cast against the Broach cotton crops. So numerous had been the suspicions thrown against the cotton exported under the name of Broach that, if the allegations were allowed to go unrefuted, it would surely prove a serious blow to the trading community in the said growth. The name of Broach cotton would henceforward be lowered in the eyes of those who had received and read the copy of the proposals for legislation by Mr. H. James, and with the alleged adulterations no one would venture to look at that cotton. But he might assure them that although Kandeish and other inferior growths had been imported into Broach and Surat districts, they had not been brought in for the purposes of adulteration. These inferior kuppas had been imported by a factory owner to keep his ginning factories working and selling such ginned cotton to the local mills in Surat and Broach. It was not a hearsay statement which he made. His firm had been purchasing largely in Surat and Broach districts, and he had only found one dealer, whose name he did not like to mention, who used to import different growths of kuppas. He called upon the dealer and had a personal interview with him. He assured him that he had been importing the different varieties of kuppas, not for adulteration,but for feeding his factory and selling such cotton to the local mills, whose contracts were brought before him (the speaker) for inspection. He now came to the remarks made against clipping the seed. This system was not general, to his knowledge. He knew one or two factories who clipped seeds; but even these factories had no intention of practising any fraud upon buyers, but it was more owing to mismanagement and carelessness. So far, then, Surat and Broach crops had not suffered in quality either by adulteration or by the change in seed. The only foreign seed introduced in Broach was the Gogaree seed. That seed had been brought into Broach districts during the last 15 years and the cotton produced from that seed was of an inferior quality. His firm first sent a consignment of this cotton home. It was reported upon as harsh, deficient in staple, but of good colour and fine in class. But since the Gogaree seed had been acclimatized, the result was that the Gogaree seed cotton had been passing in Liverpool as fine machine-ginned Broach, with an allowance of 1-32d. to 3-32d. per lb. off the class, but when shipped as fully good Broach: with mutual allowance terms it fetched id. to 3-16d. per lb. on the class sold. This kuppas paid the ryots because the lint outturn was better. After what he had just said he thought there was no necessity for passing any legislation. The Surat and Broach ryots were careful to make a selection of their seed: but if the importation of kuppas from foreign districts was allowed to continue as hitherto, they ran the risk that at a remote date such foreign seeds would get mixed with the indigenous ones that did harm to the Broach quality. He was of opinion that,to prevent this, if a duty, either municipal or imperial, to the extent of 5 or 10 per cent. were imposed on the importation of kuppas from the foreign district, it would not pay dealers to bring such kuppas to Surat or Broach. The false-packing system came into operation during the last few years. In the beginning it was done to a small extent, but as no immedate notice was taken of such false-packed cotton on the other side, it began to grow worse, and at last several complaints came from spinners last year, and arbitrators were so much biased that not only the actual mixtures suffered heavily, but even genuine cotton was rejected on the slightest suspicion, and the result was that this year no case of cancelment at home came to their notice on account of false-packed cotton. Great stress had been laid both at home and abroad on mixing. If one carefully looked into the cause of such a system, he would see that the fault did not lie with the mixers, but with the arbitrators. If really honest, genuine cotton was penalised equally with the mixed Sindh, or if genuine honest cotton was rejected and the mixture of Sindh apportioned cotton passed on a trifle allowance, how could they see the mixing done away with? How many of them knew and heard reports that genuine Ranpore and Wadhwan had been arbitrated at home? Allowance of 3-16th a farthing had been awarded on "fine," which was only Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 off in class here. Staple Hinghangaut met the same fate as the mixed Hinghangaut. The Broach mixed with Hispain met the same fate as genuine Broach. Thus their best stapled spinning cotton had been many a time penalised wrongfully at home. If such was the appreciation at the hands of arbitrators at home, it was no wonder that the mixing system should continue unabated. The best way, in his opinion, to remedy the evil was the proper formation of a committee consisting of persons who properly understood and appreciated the various descriptions of Indian cotton, and who were always in touch with the crops of their different districts and who made up the standards accordingly. Had there been persons on the committee competent to understand the genuine cotton from the mixed cotton, they should have seen the mixing system die long ago, as the false-packing system died last year. As to the variation of seed, Mr. Narandas said it was true that the seed had been changed in the Berar and Khandeish districts. The ryots understood their advantage well. The new seed gave the better outturn. It produced an earlier crop and yielded a larger quantity of cotton. That larger yield counterbalanced the difference in price. The early gathering of the crop did not put him in risk of losing or damaging his crops, while he always stood in danger with the late crops by rainfall in December or January at the commencement of north-eastern rain. Seeds known as the name of American seeds had been introduced within the last three years in Paliana. That seed turned out short staple but cleaner cotton and gave a larger yield both in lint and quantity in kuppas. The outturn drew the attention of the neighbouring districts of Mawa and Bhownugger and the seed imported freely by the ryots there, and the result was that this year they received a larger proportion of short-stapled cotton from these districts. Looking, therefore, to the fact that the Umraoti and part of Bhownugger and Mawa seed had been changed, they had now to consider whether there was room for using up such cotton or not, and whether there would be markets opening up for such cotton. With a view to solve that question it was necessary to look into the history of their cotton trade for the last few years. They found that from the year 1834 up to 1854 China used to draw a larger proportion of the total exports. The United Kingdom used a major portion of their cotton crop, but from 1875 the Continent commenced to draw largely. Great Britain, out of their total exports of 806,842 bales in 1885 and 934,136 in 1888, took only 234,656 in 1885, 232,276 in 1888; and in 1890, out of the total exports of 1,438,218 bales, Great Britain took 389,894 bales, whereas the Continent took 1,118,354 bales. It therefore clearly showed that Great Britain did not require Indian cotton largely. Japan and China had, however, commenced to buy their supply from the Indian market. Last year Japan and China took 65,000 bales and this year something over,in round numbers 1,000 bales. But the main feature they had to look to was the local consumption. The following was the compartive statement of their local consumption:—In 1865 it was 42,000 bales; 1874, 83,000; 1875, 135,000; 1876, 147,000; 1877, 161,000;

SPORTING NOTES.

THAT to cheat at cards is a crime is well known. Sec. 17 of 8 and 9 Vic., c. 109, is perfectly explicit on that point. "Every person," runs that section, "who shall by any fraud or unlawful device or ill practice, in playing at or with cards, dice, or other game, win from any other person, to himself or any other or others, any sum of money or valuable thing, shall be deemed guilty of obtaining such money or valuable thing from such other person by a false pretence with intent to cheat or defraud such person of the same, and being convicted thereof, shall be punished accordingly." Is baccarat an unlawful game? This question has been decided, and decided in the affirmative (says a London correspondent), by Sir Henry Hawkins in the case of Jenks *vs.* Turpin. "The unlawful games," said Sir Henry Hawkins in his judgment in that case, "now are—ace of hearts, faro, basset, hazard, passage, roulette, every game of dice except backgammon, and every game of cards which is not a game of mere skill, and I incline to add, any other game of mere chance. Does baccarat come within this category? The description of the game given by Mr. Russell satisfies me that it does. It is a game of cards; it is a game of chance; and though, as in most other things, experience and judgment may make one player or banker more successful than another, it would be a perversion of words to say it was in any sense a game of mere skill. It is, therefore, in my opinion, an unlawful game within the meaning of the statute. It is said that it is a game of modern invention. That may be; and, assuming it to be so, it is just what the legislature intended to include in the phraseology of the eleventh section of Henry VIII., c. 9, as a new unlawful game hereafter to be invented."

"Why is it sinful for southern clubs," ask our friends, "to play southern pro's., and sinless for the Corinthians to play northern pro's? Seeing that the Arsenal Club has withdrawn from the Association, what object is to be gained by this illogical and inconsistent faddism? Only last season no less a person than the Corinthian goalkeeper stood between the sticks for Sheffield United when playing the Arsenal Plumstead. Will any one venture to assert that either Mr. Moon or the game of which he is such a brilliant exponent, could have suffered through his association with pro's that day?" There is not the least need to add another word. The L. F. A. are hardly likely to make themselves look ridiculous, and they cannot get over the Corinthian references.

Of course, the Arsenal men will in the long run gain their point, and then some of the old fogeys who now fancy they can scent danger in the proposed reform will be sorry they spoke. When it was proposed to start the building of railways through the county of Oxford, many of the local graziers signed a petition against the innovation, on the score that the running of trains would prevent the cattle from fattening! No doubt, the argument to be used by the L.F.A. against professionalism, is on all fours with that of the Oxfordshire men.

The attendance at the Pelican Club to witness the Gibbons-Verral fight was not equal to that on previous nights when international contests came off at the nest. This was probably owing to a charge of 10s. per head on each member entering the gymnasium. It is considered that "our proprietor" has made a great mistake in so offending a large portion of his members, and it is to be hoped that no such tax will be again levied. The audience were most enthusiastic over the manner and style of the victor. Like his *confrere*, Dixon, the colored boxer, Gibbons knows none of the tricks of trade, and fights with a good-humored smile, and never takes an advantage of his adversary which is not a perfectly legitimate one.

It was plainly seen from the onset that Verrall was outmatched, and while a few pounds heavier than Gibbons, he lacks the latter's science and reach, let alone his hard-hitting propensities. He is no "flyer," however, and if he attempts to give away weight, will soon find some one to lower his colors during his stay in England. As a sparrer, he holds his hands very low, but is very nimble on his feet. His blows are of the swinging "order;" straight-out hitting is not in his line.

Queen Anne's drive in Windsor-park appears still to be a favorite rendezvous with riders. Walking back through the park to Windsor on the Royal Hunt Cup day, says a correspondent, I was rather surprised to be passed by quite a score of equestrians, the majority being ladies, and who had been on the racecourse, as it seemed to me, only an hour previous. The Princess of Wales, who rode a very handsome brown horse, appeared in excellent spirits, and to enjoy the brief relaxation from the manifold public engagements which the life of cities appears to impose on modern royalty. This enjoyment of the favourite pursuit of English ladies was evidently heartily shared by the rest of the royal riding party.

When the good people of Beverley wished to appropriately celebrate the Jubilee of her Majesty, they, in true Yorkshire fashion, decided to build a new stand on the Westwood, where racing has taken place for many years past. Beverley is a town that from a commercial aspect benefits more from racing than any staple industry. Since last year the home stables have received an additional patron in Mr. Charles Perkins, whose horses are under the care of Connor, and they will remain here until the new stabling and gallops are ready at Chester-le-Street, where Mr. Perkins will have the horses under his own eyes.

Intense amusement was created by Mr. W. H. Grenfell, the master of Taplow Court, who in his racing punt was taking a breather, and failing to reach the bottom of the river with his pole, took an involuntary header. As the champion amateur punter is known to be an excellent swimmer, no fear was felt for his safety. In less time than it takes to tell the story, he had captured the punt, and was again driving it along at racing pace.

Opinions are divided as to whether House or Seward both of the London Athletic Club, are likely to show best in the century sprint at the championship meeting. On present form House is undoubtedly the faster, but Seward is not yet up to his last year's form, and he will probably improve during the next three weeks. In spite of that, however, I rather fancy the chances of the Kildare-cum-L.A.C. flyer.

St. Medard, after whom Sir James Miller's horse is named, was called the Master of the Rain. St. Medard was founder of the Rose Prize of Salency, in reward of merit. The legend runs that one day, when passing over a plain, a sudden shower which fell wetted everyone except St. Medard. He remained quite dry, for an eagle had spread his wings over him. Ever afterwards he was termed *Maitre de la Pluie*.

The London Athletic Club is particularly strong at nearly all points at present, as the recent victory over Dublin University amply proves. The Metropolitan won six events to one claimed by the representative of dear dirty Dublin. By the way, who would have thought that Heath would beat Sir Thomas in the two miles' flat race? The South London man is improving out of all recognition.

Colonel Broadley appears to be a gentleman afflicted with a mania for copying the example of the eccentric Lord Glasgow in the matter of not giving his horses names. His horse by Farnese, dam by Knight of the Garter, grand-dam Pinnacle, is a worthy rival to his lordship's filly by brother to Bird-on-the-Wing out of sister to First Fight.

Mr. "Whimple" Smith tells how he came to go in for breeding blood stock. He first bought for £50 the mare Hippodrome, who was the dam of Rookery, who in turn was the dam of The Deemster and Flyaway. Out of that little outlay of £50 Mr. Smith has made many thousands of pounds. Such is the luck of breeding.

The owner of Lady Wharles is Mr. Clayton, a Preston butcher. He never bets, neither does old Jim Hopwood, who trains her. Mr. Clayton bought Miss Mabel, the dam of Lady Wharles, for £130. Her first foal was Trayles, her next Lady Wharles, and the third, Lady Clifton, will be found more than useful.

It must have come as a shock to many to hear that Morton beat Kibblewhite in a four-miles scratch race at the Accrington sports. The time, however, was nothing to boast of, and I have no doubt that between now and the championships, Kibblewhite will see that he gets quite fit.

It has given a great deal of satisfaction at Kingston to learn that the Queen has granted permission for the making of a new footway through the Royal Paddocks at Hampton-wick, so as to give increased facilities for getting into Bushey-park to persons residing in that village and in Kingston-on-Thames.

Lather Cary, the American sprinter, did a century race at the Manhattan Club sports recently in 10 1-5secs. The English championship at this distance was won in 10 2-5secs., but I fancy we have at least a couple of men who can better that time this year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s. s. Tasso, 2,356 tons, Captain E. Dilly, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE British s. s. Ravenshoe, 1,288 tons, Captain W. Jones, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain S Warington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain W Major, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Prince Asub Ali Meerza Bahadoor, Mr W E T Bennett, Mr S R Leggett, Meir Akbar Ali Sahib, Sergt. Watkins, and 65 deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Lombardy, 1,570, Captain F. Cole, will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Aberdeen	2371	Taylor	B	F Muir & Co
„ Laseyne	4151	Schmitz	F	A Simon
I G S Magdala			G	Indian Marine
Ship John Davie	1013	Richards	H J	
S.S. Trifels	1816	Meyerdich	K	Glade & Co
„ Cyrene	1834	Hedley	N	K. Nixon & Co
„ Ariosto	2311	Mallard	O	B Craig & Co
„ Ravenshoe	1288	Jones	L	K Nixon & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8H 8M 44·3S a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stuart	1	P & O S N Co
„ Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Po	1931	Anfosso	3	F Bozzoni
„ Bisagno	1474	Orengo	4	F Bozzoni
„ Surat	1677	Sleeman	4	Shepherd & Co
„ Thibet	1695	Wilbmer	5	P & O S N Co
„ Lombardy	1556	Cole	6	P & O Co
„ Europa	1433	Agnew	10	K Nixon & Co

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Lawada (s)	Warrington	Calcutta, June 17.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Hispania (s)	Abrey	Marseilles.
	Tasso (s)	Dilly	Karachi.
	Kilwa (s)	Major	Persian Gulf.
	Ravenshoe (s)	Jones	Dunkirk.

The steamer Lombardy, Captain Cole, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, for Karachi.
„ Assyria, for Persian Gulf.
„ Annie Barrow, for Havre and Marseilles.
„ Inchlonga, for Dunkirk.
„ Lindula, for Aden, London, &c.
„ Lawada, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
3 Avoca ship ..... Hatch ..... Liverpool, April 7.
Lord Charlemont s. Dunn ..... Cardiff, May 29.
Umlazi s ..... Lincoln ..... Natal, June 10.
4 Wileyske s ..... Peacock ..... Hamburgh, May 19.

DEPARTURES.

July 3.—Steamers Kistna, Khedive, Kerbela and Lord Bangor, and barque Petit Bourgeois.
July 4.—Steamers Westhall, Feronia, Clan Macintosh and Calcutta City.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Persia s—125 boxes candles, Abdoolally Ebrahim; 16 cases dry colour, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Branksome Hall s—5 bales blue paper, S Shamjee, and Co.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Oriental s—26 cases brandy, C H R Forbes and Co.
FROM CHARENTE.
Sutlej s—33 cases brandy, Rustomjee Merwan jee Guzdar.
FROM HULL.
Douro s—7 packages printing papers, S A S Dawood; 30 packages glassware, C Ameer; 25 drums linseed oil, A Hoosen Tyebjee; 14 bales wrapping papers, H Baboojee; 6 bales coal tar oil and 110 bales wrapping papers, Elnar Ralfson and Co.
FROM LONDON.
Oriental s—15 bales printing papers, the "Bombay Gazette"; 9 cases cheese, bacon, &c, Phillips and Co; 4 bales printing papers, J Surjaram.
Trifels s—48 packages straw-boards, S A S Dawood.
Ebro s—5 cases confectionery, Abdool Hoosen Esoofally.
FROM ANTWERP.
Rheinfels s—10 cases aniline dyes, E Hutchisin; 5 cases writing papers, A Essabhoy and Co; 10 cases anniline, G Mooljee.
FROM TRIESTE.
Amphitrite s—10 bales printing paper, Balcrishna Sazba and Co; 1 cask methylated spirit, Treacher and Co.
FROM MARSEILLES.
Laseyne s—40 cases vermouth and 12 hogsheads claret, Treacher and Co; 11 cases watches, J A Charpie and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 8.

FOR LONDON.
Aberdeen s—252 cwts bonemeal, Croft Wells and Co; 27 cwts gum, T Velljee; 43 cwts gum, L Merally; 15 bales hides, B Sajeen; 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 36 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 11 cases country drugs, Bhaisett and Co.
Oriental s—20 cwts gum, N V Currance and Co; 100 cwts popyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers,
FOR ANTWERP.
Trifels s—6,930 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.
Kt Companion s—110 bales cotton, DavidSassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat and 8,997 cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co.
FOR BREMEN.
Trifels s—225 bales Cotton, Glade and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Trifels s—110 bales cotton, Darst and Co; 375 bales cotton, and 1,021 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Brothers; 2804 cwts castorseed, Hugo Schwer and Co; 165 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 12 cwts gum, Otto Martin.
FOR HAVRE.
Annie Barrow s—700 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co; 400 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, R Luckmidass and Co; 20,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Cyrene s—3,111 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 22 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Ravenshoe s—1,017 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Annie Barrow s—16,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 5.

Hobday, Captain, Bo, R A., on Hindustani Examination, from Kirkee.

JULY 8.

Blundell, Major Genl, Bo, Comdg Poona Dst, on leave, from Poona.
Upperton, Lieut, Bo, A-D-C, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 7.

Lucas, Lieut, 7th Bo Infty, off duty, to Mhow.

JULY 8.

Pinhorn, Captain, Bengal, East Lanc Regt, on transfer, to England.
Macquoid, Lieut, Bengal 3rd Inft, H C, off leave, to Hingoli.
Talbot, Lieut, 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, to Poona.
Hobday, Captain, Bo, R A., from leave, to Kirkee.
Davis, 2nd Lt, 3rd Bo L I, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th July 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
At Fort Head-quarters.
Friday, 10th, 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill.
At Byculla Head-Quarters.
Friday. 10th, 5-45 p.m.—Gun drill.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 7 instant and posted to No. 1 Sub-division of No. 1 Battery:—
No. 210 Gr. William Penton.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLADEN, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TELANG.)
For Consent Decree.

485-90—Little, S, F and N—John Mahajan vs Bhiwaji Vithul Mahajan—Thakurdas, D and C.
630-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Bhiwaji Vithul Mahajan vs John Mahajan and others—Little, S, F and N.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai vs Vullibhoy Khanbhoy—M, D, and J, P G and S, Crawford and Co, and M E and H—For trial of issues.
316-87—Pestonji R, and K—Hormusji Cursetji Dubash and another vs Bachoobai and others—J C C, L S, F and N, P G and S, and M D and J.
For Settlement of Issues.
363-88—Craigie, L and O—Kessowjee Damodar Jairam vs Wazji Koreji and another—Little S F and N.
113-91—Shamrao P—Dharmaji Shimryaji vs Maya Bhika and others—Chalk W and S. (For preliminary issue as to jurisdiction).
For further directions on Commissioner's Report.
459-89—Conroy and B—Haji Abdul Rahiman Haji Allarakhia vs Haji Nurmahomed Haji Tarmahomed—Payne, G and S—For evidence.
Postponed Long Causes.
478-90—Mirza H K—Kursondas Ludha Boda and another vs Damoder Anundji—J C Cama.
675-90—In person, a paupor—Nowrojee Cowasjee vs Burjorjee Nanabhoy and another—Ardesir, H, and D.
59-90—Crawford, B and Co—Rajooma and another vs Memon Haji Habib Ahmed—B V N Kirtikar.
438-90—Conroy and B—Esmail Nensey vs Karmally Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and another—Little, S F, and N.
624-90—Roughton and B—Thakurdas Jugjowandas and another vs Motiram Thakordas and others—Payne, G, and S.
36-90—Thakurdas, D, and C—Ellapa Balaram vs Yenkoo Baloo and others.
505-89—Payne, G, and S—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and another vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy and others—L, S, F, and N; M, D, and J; C and B; and Crawford and Co.
632-90—Ardesir, H, and D—Janmahomed Haji Ebrahim vs Sayaji Assana—Jamanbhun and A.
45-90—Crawford and Co—A H Reid and another vs Bezonji Jehangir Buxey—In person.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH OF JULY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer reduced to sea level at 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation since 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·483	W S W	6	103·0	80·1	46	..	1·05	−5·0
Agra	29·481	N W	9	99·5	81·4	52	..	2·22	−1·09
Cawnpore	29·492	W N W	16	99·1	85·0	69	..	0·20	..
Allahabad	29·476	W S W	18	95·4	84·7	65	..	0·98	−3·35
Jhansi	29·311	W	6	99·0	84·7	62	..	1·35	−2·59
Jacobabad	29·429	E	3	115·1	83·6	61	..	..	−1·70
Karachi	29·589	W	22	93·0	81·7	79	..	0·01	−1·66
Ajmere	29·563	W	16	97·3	79·1	67	..	1·93	−1·55
Deesa	29·635	W N W	29	102·4	80·7	67	..	0·98	−1·55
Rajkote	29·687	W S W	22	97·9	79·1	81	..	4·16	−1·65
Veraval	29·734	W	22	84·8	81·2	87	..	1·84	−1·85
Neemuch	29·642	W S W	18	93·8	76·0	74	..	0·63	−2·06
Indore	29·683	W	12	91·5	75·1	76	..	3·02	−6·38
Saugor	29·616	W S W	11	83·3	75·6	82	..	8·45	−1·16
Jubbulpur	29·612	W	3	85·4	74·1	78	0·23	10·10	−1·47
Hoshangabad	29·674	W	9	94·4	76·7	73	..	3·18	−3·97
Khandwa	29·703	W	18	94·4	79·3	68	..	5·66	−3·07
Raipur	29·640	W S W	14	86·0	76·1	74	0·04	3·44	−3·69
Nagpoor	29·679	W S W	15	94·8	76·4	70	..	4·44	−3·10
Amraoti	29·715	W N W	14	93·8	74·4	72	..	3·73	−3·63
Akola	29·737	W	12	96·0	75·3	72	..	3·08	−5·43
Surat	29·745	W S W	F	89·0	82·0	81	..	7·98	−5·01
Malegaon	29·751	W S W	17	91·8	74·7	71	..	2·79	−4·10
Bombay	29·812	W S W	20	85·3	81·0	84	0·23	21·98	−8·32
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·821	W	20	86·9	72·5	75	0·01	2·13	−4·14
Sholapore	29·817	W S W	17	91·7	72·5	61	..	2·72	−4·13
Ratnagiri	29·876	S W	13	84·5	73·9	89	0·70	27·81	−15·41
Belgaum	29·876	W N W	5	75·3	68·3	93	0·13	4·43	−7.15
Goa	29·880	W	7	83·0	73·4	84	1·16	21·31	...
Karwar	29·9·0	S W	3	83·7	75·2	81	1·13	32·72	−18·96
Mangalore	29·961	W	3	83·8	76·4	87	0·31	45·13	−3·26
Calicut	29·973	W N W	5	83·3	75·5	79	0·38	38·25	−6·66
Cochin	29·996	W	M	86·3	78·1	82	0·22	28·64	−7·67
Bangalore	29·974	W	7	80·2	61·9	81	..	9·80	+5·35
Secunderabad	29·814	W	10	89·7	73·8	70	..	2·27	−4·13
Masulipatm	29·791	W	6	96·7	79·0	78	..	4·00	−2·90
Bellary	29·877	W	13	93·0	75·8	71	..	1·98	−0·08
Cuddapah	29·869	W	..	97·6	80·9	58	..	1·43	−2·71
Madras	29·852	W	11	99·3	83·1	58	..	0·46	−3·28
Coimbatore	29·931	S W	9	87·8	73·3	76	..	0·56	−1·36
Trichinopoly	29·914	W	14	100·1	79·3	56	..	0·72	−1·20
Negapatam	29·883	W	1	97·1	77·2	57	..	0·61	−1·61
Colombo, 7th July	30·003	S W	9	85·5	79·0	72	..	11·21	+2·27

Bombay rain-fall J. J. H.=0·15 (33·30); E. G. H.=0·50 (25·07); G. T. H.=0·50 (26·61); C. P.=0·28 (21·98).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased slowly at Agra, Jhansi, Neemuch, Jabalpore, Raipur, Sholapur, Masulipatam, Bellary and Madras, but has increased elsewhere. The rise has been brisk in Lower Sind and Gujerat, and moderate or slight in other districts. The lowest readings are in the Indus Valley, and the highest in the extreme south. The baric gradients to the northwards of lat. 20° are very steep, but are moderate to its south. The barometer reads below the normal average in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley, Rajputana, and at Neemuch and above it elsewhere, the excess being considerable in the Bombay Presidency. Winds are easterly at Jacobabad, north-westerly at Agra, Cawnpore, Deesa, Amraoti, Belgaum and Calicut, and south-westerly in all other parts of the country. The force has been strong at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Karachi, Ajmere, Veraval, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Poona, Malegaon, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Madras and Trichinopoli. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles per hour at Deesa, 26 at Ajmere and Rajkot, 22 at Poona, Madras, Secunderabad, Amraoti and Raipur, 20 at Khandwa, 18 at Malegaon, Karachi and Sholapur, and 16 at Allahabad and Bombay. The maximum temperature is in excess of the average, in almost all districts except locally at Jabalpore, Raipur and Bangalore. The highest maximum was 115° at Jacobabad. Nights are more or less hot in most places except at Delhi, Jabalpore, Jacobabad, Ratnagiri, Bangalore and Negapatam. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (65°). Humidity has on the whole decreased in most districts and the cloud proportion has slightly diminished in all parts of the Indian region. A little more than an inch of rain has fallen at Goa (1·16") and Karwar (1·13"), and, with the exception of showers at Raipur and Jabalpore, the rainfall during the past 24 hours has been confined to the Bombay Presidency and the Malabar Coast. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is slightly less than the average, but that between Bombay and Karwar is fairly normal, but as the barometer has a tendency to rise, light to moderate showers only are to be expected at present. In several other districts pressure is abnormally high, but other conditions being slightly favourable, a few local showers may be expected. The s. s. "Annie Barrow" reports having experienced from the Gulf of Aden light, variable, moderate, south-south-westerly and light to strong westerly winds, cloudy sky with heavy passing clouds, south-west swell and cross sea to latitude 13° 45' N., longitude 52° 25' E. at midnight on the 1st July; thence to latitude 16° 51' N., longitude 62° 30' E. at noon on the 4th south-westerly wind, blowing a moderate to fresh gale with frequent squalls, cloudy to overcast sky and heavy sea; to arrival on the 7th July strong monsoon, rough sea, squally weather and passing showers from longitude 64° E.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 8.

Barometric changes generally small. Pressure increased in the greater part of the country, but decreased in Bengal and Burma. Barometer continues highest in the extreme south and lowest in the Punjab and along foot of the hills. Winds variable in the Punjab, still westerly elsewhere. Force slightly above average in the northern part of the West Coast and considerably above normal at the head of the bay. Temperature generally risen at the West Coast, and mean temperature above normal except in Bengal, where there is a trifling deficiency. Highest maximum 115° at Jacobabad. Rain general in Burma, Bengal, Assam, and West Coast, and showers fell east of the Central Provinces. Elsewhere no rain; heaviest falls 8 inches at Akyab, 4 inches at Chittagong, 3 inches at Jalpaiguri 2 inches at Mercara, and 1 inch at Karwar, Goa, and Mormugao.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 7th July, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·724
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	849
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·3
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours *	462
Fall of Rain	0·29
Total fall during month	7·99
„ year	22·18
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th July	0·37

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Albert Medal of the Society of Arts for the present year has been awarded by the Council, with the approval and sanction of the President, the Prince of Wales, to Sir Frederick Abel, K.C.B., "in recognition of the manner in which he has promoted several important classes of the arts and manufactures by the application of chemical sciences and especially by his researches in the manufacture of iron and of steel; and also in acknowledgment of the great services he has rendered to the State in the provision of improved war material, and as Chemist to the War Department."

THE staff in Egypt under Maj.-Gen. Forestier Walker, C.B., C.M.G., has been revised, and will now consist of Asst. Adjt. Gen., Col. M. W. E. Gosset, C.B.; Deputy Asst. Adjt.-Genls., Lieut.-Col. W. D. Richardson, Army Service Corps, and Capt. E. L. Guilding, Essex Regt.; and Staff Captain (for Provost Marshal duties), Lieut. T. S. Fox-Strangways, Royal Irish Rifles. The appointments of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General (Assistant Provost Marshal), Col. J. H. Sandwith, Royal Marines; and Staff Lieutenant (Assistant to Provost Marshal), Lieut. T. S. Fox-Strangways, Royal Irish Rifles, have been reduced, and the post of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, recently vacated by Major J. Johnstone, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, will not be filled.

NOTICES.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.

The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.
These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Obtainable from any chemist or patent medicine dealer in India.

Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,

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Do not be induced to accept *any* other ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.

Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.

Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.

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MR. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."
Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

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Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
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Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa gets a-sides at once that it is not pure.

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IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Mar

NOTICES.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
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ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue
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No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
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Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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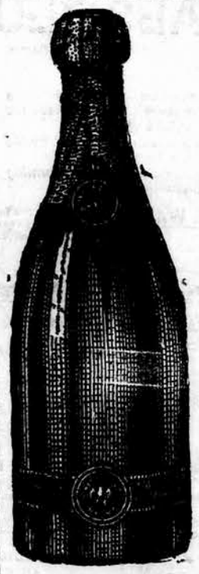

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Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
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See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
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A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

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Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and
PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.
Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,
"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection;
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POSITIVELY FORCES
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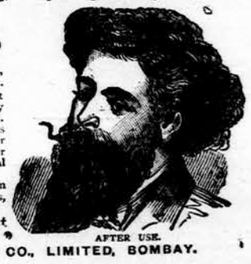
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This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
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